CYCLES B. S. A RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 165 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Captain.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalatarang	5460	A. E Lawson	18th July
S. S. Jalavihar	5330	J. F. H. Park	28th ,,
S. S. Jalapalaka	4215	F. Snowden	10th Aug

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th July ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR X ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct. ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from China Australia.

x KASHGAR, MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd Aug ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
5th Sept.	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 17th July ..	SICILIA ..	
17th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	
28th ,, ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
13th July ..	BARPETA ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf
14th July ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
17th July ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
26th July ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

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AND

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If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-8-0. Big bottle, Rs. 6-5-0.
Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI,

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memanwada Road, P. No. 9, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUEAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Takacka Maru..	B. Takiguchi	7 007	29 June	18 July.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,285	17 July	24 July
Ceylon Maru ..	B. Matsukura	4,905	17 July	30 July.
† Yotin Maru ..	....	6,735	25 July	5 Aug.
Awa Maru.. ..	C. Nirei....	6,037	28 July	1 Aug.
Tamba Maru ..	N Wada....	5,845	11 Aug	26 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata...		16 Aug.	29 Aug
Akita Maru....	K. Ogava	3.817	28 Aug.	8 Sep.
Wakasa Maru..	M. Goto	6.083	11 Sep.	24 Sep
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5.843	27 Sep.	0 Oc

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
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MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

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A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

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ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
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HEAD OFFICE: LISBOND.
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Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
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In years	Guaranteed	Profits Expected	Total Expected
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15	,, 1,187-8-0	,, 230-0-0	,, 1,417-8-0
20	,, 1,700-0-0	,, 568-2-0	,, 2,268-2-0
25	,, 2,280-0-0	,, 2,082-13-0	,, 4,362-13-0

Apply for furthure detail and Agency on liberal terms t.—

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

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HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.

OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

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Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS, WANTED

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TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
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ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

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Liberal and quick payment of claims.

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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,665
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
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Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
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Bandoeng,	Pekalongan,
Cheribon,	Pontianak
Djember,	Semarang
Djocja,	Soeraballa
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Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
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Padang	Tjilatiap
	Welteverden

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JAPAN.—Kobe.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS 122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, OLD CHINA JARS, GLASS PEN-HOLDERS, MOTOR LORRY, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, side board, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkurni, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Krishnalal Tricumal Sani (Insolvent):—

Safe, clock, chair, mehta box, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

4 cases glass pen-holders.

One ton osmobile truck, fitted with express body and hood, electric light and self-starter. Cycle, books, photos, beatrice stove, electric iron, blankets, small carpet, etc., etc.

Property of an European gentleman:—Old China jars, blackwood carved frames, hat-stand, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Engineering and Miscellaneous stores, Bolts and Nuts, Washers: Rivets C. I. and M. S. Scrap, Plates, Mixed Metal, Coach Screws, Copper pipes, Brass Valves and Cocks, steam Traps and Windlass, steam Launch, Davits, Derricks, Red Cross Wagons, Coir and Manilla Ropes, Centrifugal pump, Leather Stores, Aluminium Utensils: Brass Hooks, Eyes, and Buttons, Copper Utensils, Workshop tools, Miscellaneous Electric Instrument Fittings, etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th, and SATURDAY, the 15th, and MONDAY, the 17th July, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th July, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BUNDLES WIRE ROPE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Jasooji and Sons and on account and at the risk of Messrs. B. A. Kayum and Co., of Nagdevi Street.

4 Bundles wire ropes.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th July, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 16TH JULY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF A BUNGALOW, OPPOSITE THE CHOWPATI BAND-STAND AND WEST VIEW.

Auction sale of specially made highly polished drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, German cottage Piano, Hall Galicha, Kerosene Stove, Unitensils glass plated and crockery, wares, etc. One Duglas double-cylinder motor-cycle, 1 Awkland motor-car with taxy-meter.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 16th July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above mentioned place. Specially made to order highly polished teak and blackwood, drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, including dining table, meat safe, glass-door and plain dumb waiters, marble top cabinets, specially made velvet lifted blackwood, complete suite, marble top table, side teapoys, cornet cabinets, hall cabinets very sweet toned cottage Piano, German-make, Double wooden bedstead, Iron cots, easy chairs, made to order double and single door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, Roll top office table, Revolving chair, Hat stand, Big hall-galicha, Hall flower vases, Cooking utensils, rich glass and plated-ware, etc.

Property of an European gentleman and others.

Property of another gentleman.

1 Duglas double-cylinder motor-cycle.

1 Awkland motor-car in running order with taxy meter.

Catalogues will be published and goods are on view.

GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th July, 1922.

138113

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A TUTOR in Chemistry for the National Medical College, Bombay, a B. Sc. of any Indian University preferred. Apply stating terms to:—THE SUPERINTENDENT, National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, near Byculla, Station, Bombay.
A C13702

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS STORE-KEEPER for Engineering Stores to organize, supervise and maintain stores in several places. Must be well up in perpetual balance ledger and card systems. State experience, give references and salary required to Box No. 8249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4297

SALARY Rs. 100—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to work as Secretaries and Inspectors for the branches to be organised shortly in the important centres of "Bombay Presidency". Monthly salaries Rs. 70 to 100 and Rs. 40 to 60 plus decent commission will be allowed. None need apply who can not Invest Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively in shares. Apply to Box No. 8133 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13618

WANTED—FOLLOWING OVERSEERS must have passed from a recognised Indian School or College and must be energetic and of active habits. Indian Hindu preferred.

(A) One with experience in Municipal work including drainage, water-supply, conservancy and constructional work. Service required for three years certain with prospect of permanency. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications.

(B) One experienced for P. W. D. with thorough knowledge of drawing, design and estimating for buildings, etc.

(C) One for building Department with knowledge of achitectural drawing and otherwise fully qualified to act as supervisor.

Salary for (B) and (C) starting from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according to qualification and experience rising to Rs. 200 by annual increament of Rs. 10 on approved service.

(D) Also wanted a fully qualified experienced Engineer with degrees of recognised Indian and other University for Road construction and Road project. Hill road experience is essential and shall have to take charge and working progress. Mention last pay and pay expected.

Selected candidates will have to join in a fortnight of appointment. free unfurnished quarters available, leave and joining expenses according to the Government of Nepal Regulations.

Apply to SUPRADIPTA MANYABAR LT. GENL. KAISER SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RANA, Kathmandu, with true copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Last date of receipt and application end of July, 1922.
A. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ESTATE MANAGEMENT including collection of Rents, etc undertaken on commission, personal security, sound experience. Apply to Box No. 8234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4259

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—SHOPS, MOTOR SHOW-ROOMS, WAREHOUSES and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS situations Crawford Market and Byculla Club Road, for immediate occupation. Apply sharp M. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo Street, Fort.
C R4313

TO LET at MARINA MANSION, Chowpati Sea Face, a most desirable PREMISES either for a First Class Restaurant, or for a Fashionable Motor Showroom. Also Flats and Godowns. For rental, etc., apply to the MANAGER, on the premises.
C R4315

OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES, TO LET in Keshawjee Building new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO BE LET—Ground floor, size about 70' by 23', 1st floor flat size about 70' by 50' situated next to Alexandra Dock red gate. Fort Street, Frere Road, Rent now realised Rs. 1,500 per month. Apply Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C R4253

TO BE LET, at Poona.—For Season only. A large furnished BUNGALOW close to Bund Garden Road with 6 Bedrooms, large Drawing-Room and Dining Room, with servants' quarters, stables and Motor garage and beautiful garden. With an upper story bungalow attached for use as Guest House very suitable for a Mahomedan family. Apply Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, 46, Church Gate (opposite Mongini). Fort, Bombay.
C R4307

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.

SENT to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. P. 9lb. basket for Rs. 5-10. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bandrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB
GA C13652

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES 6 lbs. or 2 lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Almonds and Apricots, Rs. 13. 6 lbs. Delicious Greengages or Egg Plums, Rs. 9. Delivery Free. Quality Special. Packing Scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta, Tele. "GRAPES."
GA C13505

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Propre. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
S 13483

1922 "AMERICAN (MAIZE) CORN Seeds"—Burpee's Golden Bantam (76 days), large yellow flattish grain, cobs long stalk 7 ft., exceedingly sweet and very productive for present sowing, Rs. 3 per pound. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1921-22 "ENGLISH ROSE-GRAFTS"—Two years old, everblooming types, varieties always in bloom, different colours labelled, Rs. 3, New Holland Roses, deep-red species, Rs. 4. All prices per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "INDIAN VEGETABLE SEEDS"—Suitable for immediate sowings at As. 2 per packet each variety. Germination guaranteed. Collection boxes of 16 and 34 varieties, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "TWO-ANNA PACKETS"—LANDreths' American flower seeds: Zinnia, balsom, convolvulus, gaillardia, gomphrena, marigold, celocia, cosmos, etc. Collection boxes of 16 and 34 varieties. Rs. 2 and Rs. 4. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "AMERICAN CLIMBING ROSE-Grafts"—For arches, pillars, trellises, walls, etc., scented varieties with beautiful flowers in large clusters of all colours, making a grand sight, Rs. 6 per dozen, grafts labelled. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "PAPAYA (FRUIT) SEEDS"—Varieties Bangalore, Brazil, Brobdignag Ceylon, Canary Islands, French, Java Mammoth, Loochoo Islands, New Zealand, Queensland and Singapore giant, Re. per packet each sort. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "JAPANESE LILY BULBS"—Flowers white, red, yellow and violet. 10-12 inches across, guaranteed germination, Rs. 5 per dozen, 25 bulbs, Rs. 8: everblooming dwarf canna bulbs, Rs. 3 per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Dobb-grass, Rs. 5; Landreths' "Never Die" Lawn-grass mixture, Rs. 3; lucerne fodder grass, Rs. 3; Prices per pound each variety. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "CATTLE-PROOF HEDGE SEEDS"—Madrasthorn, rapid-growing and become very dense within a year or so. Satisfaction guaranteed, Rs. 2 per lb.; three pounds, Rs. 4-8. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta
GA 13477

1921-22 "INDIAN FRUIT GRAFTS Mangoe, Lichee, Sapotas, Rs. 12, pumelo, orange, lime, plantain, woodapple, vines, pomegranates, guava, plums, starapple, amra, rosesapple, mulberry, mangosteen, loquat Rs. 6. All prices per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

DOSE YOUR CAR, look SHABBY, SQUEEK, RATTLE. Give Mechanical Trouble, Then bring it to THOS. A. JAMES, Automobile Engineer, Jhosi House, Khamballa Road, Cumballa Hill, and you'll get it back as good as new.
JA R4251

MOTOR LORRIES FOR QUICK SALE.

Three 4 ton "DENIUS."
Ten 3½ ton "FIAT."
One 1½ ton "FIAT."
One 1 ton "FIAT."

Almost new in perfect running order, very special reduction for more than one must close liquidator's accounts. Apply at once to. THE KARACHI MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation). Lawrence Road, Karachi.
JA C13682

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 30, Horniji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—HIGHLY LUCRATIVE FACTORY for manufacturing wooden articles, worked by electricity. Monthly nett income Rs. 1,000. Brokers Wanted. For further particulars apply Box No. 8248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R4292

FOR SALE—(1) 16 in. Oscilating General Electric, 230 Volt. Desk Fans, single phase A. C.; (2) Variety's A. C. Slip Ring 400 Volt. 15 H.P., and 18 H.P., and 25 H.P. Motors, complete with slide rails, pulley, starter, etc. Please apply to SHAMJI HEMRAJ & Co., 117-118, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
F R4312

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, at a month and fees. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE." College, 120, B. G. Belgaum.
M R13185

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments for the Government Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1922 out of 27 successful students from four affiliated colleges for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three ex-student auditor and graduates who appeared privately. In all 52 affiliated college men passed in the test during the past four years of which 26 were Davar's College men besides five ex-student auditors and graduates. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4287

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—(1) 1 Large 3 room TENT, D. P. D. F. Kanats and ropes in very good condition, size about 45 ft. by 20 ft. cost-double Rs. 900; (2) A CANTEEN for 12 persons with E. P. N. S. articles with addition of tea set never used, Rs. 900; (3) A TENNIS SET BACK SCREEN 62 ft. by 9 ins. with iron supports English net and poles with pins for marking the court in good condition, Rs. 150. Apply E. A. CLINE & CO., Allahabad.
N R4307

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE a few SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., Apply stating price per share and No. of Shares, to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P

FINANCIAL.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An AGENT to work Four Sole German Agencies in Bombay Presidency. Prospective agent must be prepared to advance Rs. 25,000, which will be fully secured. Only bonafide parties need communicate. References given and required. Apply Room 344, Taj Mahal Hotel, between 9—11 a.m. and 5—7 p.m.
R R4317

POONA ELECTRIC SUP. CO.—Ten ORDINARY SHARES to be sold. Face-value Rs. 100 each. Write to Box No. 8358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4318

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GENUINE KHADDAR DHOTIES SADDIES, SHIRTINGS AND COATINGS available at THE NATIONAL STORES, COCANADA. Samples on receipt of four annas' stamp only.
T R4308

WANTED—BROKERS and Commission Agents to sell Motor Lorries, Cars and Accessories in the Districts. Apply Box No. 8250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R13684

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared namely:—

Rs. 200 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 10 per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 4 per share on 83,990 Shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 14th August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 22nd July 1922 on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th to 3rd August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Managers.
C13700

THE ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AHMEDABAD

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

1. To spiritualize the medical profession.
2. To Indianize the medical science.
3. To universalize primary medical education.
4. To unity and harmonize the conflicting medical system for the good of Humanity.
5. To regain India's lost position as the ancient medical teacher of the world.

A.—COLLEGE CLASSES.

Opened on 3rd July, 1922. Standard of admission study upto the Matriculation class. The course extends over 5 years, embracing the Ayurvedic, Allopathic (full L. C. P. and S. course) and the Unani systems in all their important branches. Admissions will be made only up to 25th July.

B.—DOCTORS' CLASSES.

Special 2 years' Ayurvedic course for those who have studied fully or in part, the Western system of Medicine.

C.—FREE BRAHMANIC CLASSES.

For poor Brahmin youths well-versed in Sanskrit but not knowing English.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Trips to mountains and jungles during holidays; efficient individual teaching with daily tests but without the worry of ruinous examinations; moral pathology; original research work; history of the world's medical systems, etc., etc. For the large prospectus, apply to

D. P. RAVAL,
M.A., M.R.A.S., L.C.P. & S.,
Principal
C13654

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The last chance for the patrons to see the most powerful story of Romance for one week only.

THE RAJA BHARTRIHARI

in 7 Powerful Reels

Produced by: NATIONAL FILM Co.
Directed & Photographed by: PATANKER
Written by: M. G. DAVE.

Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. p.m.
Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15. p.m.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th JULY to SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANWALA,
Managing Director.

N.B.—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1922, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 8th August, 1922. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.
C13690

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on 11th July, 1922, a dividend on 1st Preference shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 6 months ending 31st March, 1922, (from which Income-tax has to be deducted), a dividend on 2nd Preference shares at 7 per cent per annum for 6 months ending 31st March, 1922, (free of Income-tax), a dividend on Ordinary shares at Rs. 20 per share (free of Income-tax), a dividend on Deferred shares at Rs. 184-10-4 per share (free of Income-tax) has been declared and made payable on and after Wednesday, 19th July, 1922, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 24th June, 1922, to whom the Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 12th July, 1922.
C13701

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held in the Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR CONVOCATION HALL of the University on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1922.

2. Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of receiving the same on the occasion are required, under General Regulation 50, to send in their applications and fees so as to reach the Registrar not later than 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 26th July 1922. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the office of the Registrar.

3. The fee for admission to a Degree in person is Rs. 10 and that for admission to a Degree in absentia is Rs. 20. The amount of the fee must be remitted together with the candidate's application.

4. Candidates whose applications or fees are not received within the prescribed limits of time will not be allowed to take their Degrees at the Convocation.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 30th June, 1922.
C13587

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the ordinary shareholders of the above Company will be held on Friday, the 14th day of July 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Liquidators at Luxmi Buildings, 42 Ballard Road, Fort, at which place and time all the shareholders of the Company are requested to attend.

AGENDA.

1. The Liquidators shall place before the shareholders a statement containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation of the Company upto 19th March 1922 as required under Section 216 (2) of the Indian Company's Act.

MULJEE B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators
C13592

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss GOHAR JAN
WITH THE
CHARKA
In aid of
Mr. B. G. Horniman
A MUSICAL CONCERT
will be given by
MISS GOHAR JAN
who will sing with the
SPINNING WHEEL
SONGS ABOUT MAHATMAJI, KHADDAR, CHARKA AND OTHER
NATIONAL SONGS.
ON
SATURDAY THE 15TH JULY 1922
AT 6 P. M. (S. T.)
IN THE
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE.

Rates of Tickets—Rs. 25, 15, 10, 7, 5, 3, 2-8, 2 and Re. 1.
TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT
Mr. LAXMIDAS R. TAIRSEE—70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Mr. B. F. BHARUCHA—54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Mr. V. A. DESAI—(All-India United Insurance Co.), 72, Apollo Street, Fort.
Messrs. GOVINDJI VASSANJI'S Sweetmeat Saloon—Next to Grant Road Bridge.
Mr. CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY—Bhagirathi Buildings, Chikalwadi (Grant Road) and at the Amber Tips Tea Building, near the Parsee Statue, Byculla.
No Complimentary Tickets.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
"THE CRISIS"
By WINSTON CHURCHILL

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
The World's Foremost Magicians and Illusionists
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO
IN
MARVELLOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF ORIENTAL AND MODERN MAGIC
ADDIE LEIGH
The Popular Musical Comedy Star
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

July 22nd "THE KID"
July 22nd "THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
FUN FRIDAY
All Comedy Bill
including
"Charlie's Night out"

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
NICK WINTER
in
"The Drama of the Alhambra."
THE LAST 4 PARTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME
—A Charming Metro Production in 6 Ree's
"Some Bride"
Starring the hilarious and vivacious Enchantress of the Screen
Viola Dana
and the handsome Hero of "The Diamond from the Skies" Serial fame
IRVING CUMMINGS.
The Universal International News and a 2-Reel Century Comedy "The Chums" in the Programme.
To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Queen's Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

Globe Cinema
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 8455.
FOUR PERFORMANCES DAILY
5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p. m.

TO-DAY
ANN LITTLE
QUEEN OF SERIALS

IN
"THE BLUE FOX"
ARROW BEN WILSON PRODUCTION.
THE MOST DARING AND STUPENDOUS SERIAL OF THE YEAR
THRILLS MYSTERY
SURPRISES SUSPENSE.

TO-DAY
FIRST THREE EPISODES
I. A MESSAGE OF HATE
II. A MENACE FROM THE SKIES
III. A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER
PATHE PICTORIAL and HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY

Globe Cinema
Taxis supplied upon request being made at Box office, prior to Performance.

PROVED !!!
Decidedly the best and most magnificent spectacle ever placed on the screen
RATNAVALI
OR
THE SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON
Adapted from the immortal story of Shri Harsha, the Poet King of Kashmir.
Produced by Star Films Ld.
DON'T WORRY! If you have missed to see it during the first week
HERE IS A CHANCE FOR YOU!
Visit any time during this second week.
Cinema Majestic
either at 5-15, 7, 8-45 or 10-30.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, BOMBAY
on
Saturday 15th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 16th July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors
N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

THE 'STAR'
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
A SUPERB "GERMAN" PICTURE
"The Mysteries of the Circus Barre"
A Most sensational screen story of circus life—Fine Artistic Feats
Beautiful German "Butterfly" Dances
Superb Staging—Settings—etc. etc.
Mind! It is GERMAN!
Miss it, and you will miss something splendid!
Times and Rates as usual.

NEXT WEEK!
Our Serial Sensation of the Season
"The Evil Eye"
A swift moving serial of countless surprises and something smart, besides!!!
Wait and Watch???
"STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HATTERSLEY MILL CO., LIMITED, invite immediate applications for their Commission Selling Agency for India.

Firms or individuals applying must be in close touch with buyers in Bombay, Punjab, and Southern India. Capable of consuming large quantities of Lamp Wicks, Tapes, Nawar Bandages, Putties, Cotton Beltings, Carpet Bindings, Webbing, and similar Cotton, Woollen, Silk or Jute goods in width not exceeding 4 inches.

Applications to be addressed to:—

THE AGENTS.
ALLEN BROS. & CO., (INDIA) LTD.
Canada Building,
Home Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

C12927

TENDERS.

SALE OF LUBRICATING OILS

THE OFFICHR COMMANDING, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has the following approximate quantities of lubricating oils packed in drums, in stock which are offered for sale.

		Approximate quantity.
1.	Oil lubricating engine dynamo	Galls. 723
2.	Oil lubricating, crank case, Engine steam forced	,, 228
3.	Oil lubricating, cylinder, Engine, gas	,, 5,134
4.	Oil lubricating, cylinder engine oil	,, 2,432
5.	Oil lubricating, separator hand	,, 205
6.	Oil lubricating, separator power	,, 203

2. Interested parties are requested to inspect samples in P. O. & L. Section Grain Depot, Mazagaon, and submit their tenders to the under-signed upto 12 noon, on Friday, the 21st instant quoting rates per gallon including drums and stating the quantity of each they are prepared to purchase.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the oils tendered for.

4. Offers will hold good for one month.

J. RICE,
Captain,
for O. C. Dett, "A" Supply Depot Co.

Bombay Castle,
behind Town Hall, Fort Bombay,
12th July, 1922.

C13704

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF ROBERT JACKSON KENT, ... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Robert Jackson Kent, late of Karachi, Sind and formerly of Hotel Westbourne, 137, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, European, deceased, who died at sea on the 4th day of June, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted to Edgar Meredith Lane, one of the duly constituted attorneys of the London County Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited, the executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their names to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1922.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

C13623

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI JAFFER MAHOMED HAJI BACHOO VARAYA has contracted to sell to our client HAJI NOOR MAHOMED HAJI UMAR, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground Rent Land or ground together with the messuage tenement hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla, and Musjid Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 885, New No. 8027, 8030 and 8052, Old Survey No. A/1772 and New Survey No. 1091 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6247 and Street Nos. 140-142 144 Ghoghari Moholla and 190-192, Musjid Lane and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Ghoghari Moholla, on or towards the West by another property of the Vendor, on or towards the North by the Musjid Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Alli Sahab Koor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 884, New No. 8051, Old Survey No. 1753 and New Survey No. 781 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6121 and Street No. 147 and containing by admeasurement 169 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hassum Cassum Mistry, on or towards the West by the said Kazi Street, on or towards the North by the Musjid Lane and on toward the South by the property of Haji Allaoola Pesraj Aga Abu Talab.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1922.

TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C13705

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 11th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	50
,, ,, Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot good inquiry	13 41
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 75
New York, 11 a.m. — Oct.	22 01
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — Jan.	21 87
— Mar.	21 45
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	21 50
— Jan.	21 09

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 11th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	12 85
August	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	12 40
Nov.	—
Dec.	12 09
Jan.	12 09
Feb.	—
Mar	11 91
April	—
May	11 75
June	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 11th

Months.	To-day's price.
July	12 93
August	12 73
September	12 58
Oct.	12 47
November	12 31
December	12 19
January	12 10
February	12 03
March	11 96
April	11 89
May	11 83
June	11 78

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	18 50
Aug.	18 58
Sept.	18 60
Oct.	18 70
Nov.	18 75
Dec.	18 80
Jan.	18 80
Feb.	18 90
Mar.	19 00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 10th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 85
,, ,, Fully Good	9 05
,, ,, Fine	9 45
,, ,, No. 1 Oomra Good	10 35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	10 75
,, ,, ,, Fine	11 15
M. G. Broach Good	11 25
,, ,, Fully Good	11 65
,, ,, Fine	12 05
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 55
,, ,, Fully Good	8 95
,, ,, Fine	9 35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York July	21 89
,, ,, ,, Oct.	21 94
,, ,, ,, Dec.	21 81
,, ,, ,, Jan.	21 50
,, ,, ,, Mar.	21 38
Spot Cotton, at New York	22 15
,, ,, at New Orleans	22 00
Futures at New Orleans July	21 80
,, at New Orleans Oct.	21 45
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	19 7/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	70 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 11th.

Oct.	21 94
Dec	21 81
Futures at New York, Jan	21 50
Mar	21 38

Liverpool, July 11th.

July	12 93
Oct.	12 47
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Jan.	12 10
Mar.	11 96

London, July 11th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/10 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/ 8Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 11th.

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
,, ,, 2 months hence	35 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
,, 7 day Market loans	2
Discount, Bank of England Rates p/c. since 15th July. 1922.	3 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 11th.

WHEAT.

Rosa Santa Fe 54 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	50/6
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	50
Australian 52 lbs. July Quoted	5
Tone:—Firm.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£17 3/4
Hongkong	£1 5
National	£44 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£13 1 2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. Quoted	£18
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	..
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£17
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£22 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay round delivered per ton July-Aug. Nearest Value	£9 1/4
Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug, Quoted	£18 1 2
Linseed, Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£19 3/4
Tone:—Quiet,	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£63
Copper Braziers	£83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£15 5/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£87 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	89 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£99 7/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£57 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/2
7% Indian Loan	£116 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept,	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Quiet	7 5/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	22
Tone:—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	18 3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/6
Tone:—Firm.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 13.

To-day Reuter reported 37 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 551 and declined to Rs. 549 on selling by a Japanese House, the rate at 4 p.m. being the same. Fine M. G. Oomra July was Rs. 476. Nominal at 4 p. m. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 487½ and going up by half a rupee went down to Rs. 486 which was the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 402 nominal. The bazar finally closed for F. G. M. G. Broach at Rs. 549. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 546 and declined on selling by Jabbers, and closed at Rs. 543.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the inquiry was moderate by Exporters and local millwallas.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (8 P. M.)

Bombay, July 13th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.	543
Fully Good Bengal	July	394
Fine Oomra	July	469
,, ,,	Sept.	480 1/2
Southerns	July/Augt.	518

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August	549
Fully Good Bengal	July	405
Fine Oomra's	July	477
,, ,,	Sept.	487
Southerns	July/Augt.	524

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13th.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine					
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	425	405	385	—	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	500	480	465	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	540	520	505	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	525	505	490	—	—
M. G. Broach	558	548	538	—	—
Southerns	535	525	515		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 8 p. m. on 12th July 1922.

Cotton	16334 Bales.
Wheat	36393 Cwt.
Linseed	6973 ,,
Rape, etc.	846 ,,
Gingellyseed	669 ,,
Poppyseed	45 ,,
Groundnuts	901 ,,
Castorseed	560 ,,
Rice	13361 ,,
Myrabollams	277 ,,
Cottonseed	9015 ,,
Mowraseed	253 ,,
Gram	1774 ,,
Juwar	1896 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	Nil ,,
Bajra	876 ,,
Coal	1115 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13th

	Market Rates.
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 27/32
Tos Demand	347
American Dollars	348
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	272
Japan	164 1/2
Singapose	179 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 13th.—6 p. m.

The folloing are to-day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Meschants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivered. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61 0 0	9 2 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30 6	0 0	9 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	63 0 0	9 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 10 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 14 0	15 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 0 0	14 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	83 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	83 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	....
Teelseed Black	73 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	....
Mowraseed	7 10 0	8 0 0
Barley	44 0 0	....
CCastorseed	62 0 0	....
otton Seeds Ready	38 0 0	5 10 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 7 6
Wheat Aug--Sept	9 12 0
Linseed May	16 4 0
Linseed Sept	15 4 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 13.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/14/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26/14/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93/9.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 93/9.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 93/12.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 9/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 367.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Rs. 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D. D. Rs. 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet and Dull.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 347.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 357.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 166.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 161.
On Hongkong.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 202.
On Shanghai.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 272.
On Singapore.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 179½.
On New York.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 348.
London Gold ready—sh. 93.
London Silver ready—d. 35-10.
London Silver forward—d. 35-8.
Tone of silver—Dull—India bought, China sold, Lare business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—$4.44 1/4.
French Exchange—Frcs. 54.00.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.10.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 57.00.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 98.20.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1910.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 58.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/3.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100.
5 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103-8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

SHARES.

After several fluctuations market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1,410, India 121, Central 37/4, Tata Bank 17/4 and Eastern 87.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,850, Alliance 305n., Apollo 87/8 x. d., Birla Mills 91/4, By.-Cotton 1,230, By-Dyeing 1,505, Bradbury 1,080 x. d., Century 885, Cent.-India 5,000, Colaba Land 2,385, Coorla 265 x. d., Crescent 572/8 x. d., Currimbhoy 1,710 x. d., David 1,802/8, Edw., Sassoon 555, Elphinstone 157/8, Fazulbhoy 1,400, Gokak 235, Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 717/8 Jamshed Mfg. 485, Kastoorchand 1,050, Khatao 615, Kohinoor 3,260, Madhowji 515 x. d., Myer Sassoon 330, New Great 825, New City 725, Pabani 890, Pearls 1,152/8, Phoenix 920, Planet 285, Simplex 880, Shapurji 355, Standard 2,600, Swan 1,220, Swadeshi 5,050, Tata Mill 1,175 x. d. and Vishnu Cotton 2,515.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 520, B.-Burma 535, B.-Burma N. I. 160 pr., Bt.-Burma pet 9 x. d., B.-Tram 125, B.-Flour 1,500, B.-Steam 237/8, Bundi Cement 40/8, Ind.-Cement 290, Katni Ord. 285, Katni Defd. 1,400, New India 21/4, Shivrajpur 32, Tata Iron Ord. 60, Tata Iron Defd. 197/8, Tata Iron N.-Ord. 51/4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 170, Tata Hydro 880, Tata Oil 57/8 and Scindia Steam 8.

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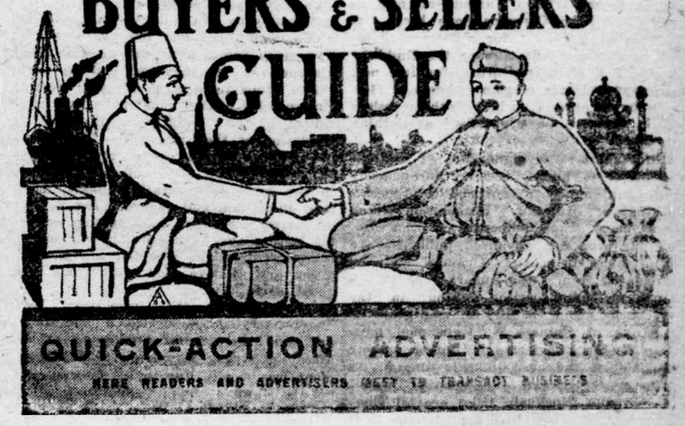

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INDIA'S ART TREASURES.

THE ROTHENSTEIN FEELER.

(BY G. K. N.)

There is something more than meets the eye in the rebuke administered by Professor William Rothenstein to the British public at the conversazione at the India Society. The professor appealed for a more serious sense of interest and responsibility in England towards the great artistic and literary culture of India. According to him European scholars who were unable to travel to Asia should find in London a centre of Eastern artistic culture and the building containing the India Office Library and the noble collection of Indian paintings, sculpture and objects of art should from a centre where European and Indian students could meet on a common ground.

LEARNED THIEVES.

I would not impute motives to the professor and without unequivocal indications to the contrary it would be unfair to assume that the professor wants to convey something alien to what he does say. But the Indian devote of antiquity has to be warned against inadvertent acquiescence in the suggestion of the kind made here. For this much is obvious. It is proposed that the ancient treasures of Asia should be wrenched from their local habitations and no longer be allowed to stand *in situ*. They are all to be transported to London. I am afraid this is a procedure to which awakened India, or for the matter of that any part of Asia, cannot be a willing party. However galling it may be to our *amour propre* we have to admit that our eyes have been reopened to the intrinsic value of our antiquarian heirlooms mainly by *some* cultured Britishers. The qualification is important because much of our statuary has been mutilated by British soldierly vandals, who made targets of them and by the not less destructive spade of the uncouth amateur. However, on the whole, here we owe a debt to Britain. I have often been amused to notice in Continental publications the citations from English archaeological authorities which come back to us in their second *avatar* as the translations from French or German which are then highly eulogised. Professor Rotherstein could very well have defended, rather than seemingly disparaged the efforts of England on the question of Oriental culture. For despite the vulgar tradition of the British being the Philistines the fact remains that the Indian Archaeological Department has unsurpassed achievements to its credit. But when he goes on apparently to insinuate that our art treasures should be transferred from the various museums, which have recently been established to suitably house them, to a central one in London, we become suspicious of the little known gentleman's rather abrupt attentions. These museums, have been dotted over nearly the whole country. It is but fair to our Archaeological Department no longer to be reticent about the fact that it has strenuously contended that our art treasures of Asia should be exhibited in our Indian museums and not banished overseas. Much praise is lavished on Teutonic explorers by vulgar admiration. This is at times done to belittle the efforts of the Government of India most of whose agents are qualified Indians. But few seem to be aware of the fact that while the British openly deprived us of what our fathers had ceased to value, and took away freizes, broken pedestals, railings, fragments of cupolas, inscriptions on stone and copper and manuscripts and coins by the cart-load, all before the bemused eyes of our fathers who looked on them as crazy triflers, rummaging mounds for rubbish, the Germans have been at times deliberately out for robbery. Some of the most excellent tiles at the Buddhist temple of Paghan in Burma, for instance, were conveyed to a certain museum in Germany by a process which both in ethics and in law can be stigmatised as nothing but theft.

Unfortunately the ignorance of Indians who ought to know better unconciously lends countenance to sentimental proposals like that of Professor Rotherstein which are so many traps deliberate or otherwise. How far even our advanced publicists are behind times in matters Oriental will be appreciated from the remarks of the "Times of India" writer joining in the lazy chorus about the British negligence of the study of Chinese. Englishmen have not altogether neglected Chinese merely because it is the most difficult tongue to acquire after Russian. Kingsmill, Bushel, Beal, League, Rockhell, Giles are all English authorities. For if we turn to Germany we find a similar lament over the Fatherland having allowed the French and British to hopelessly outstrip it in Sinology, as witness Dr. Otto Franke's jeremiad only a few years before the war. These periodical having of Oriental sighs both in England and Germany is meant politically to stimulate, not to represent the actual condition of Oriental studies. And I dare say their French confreres assembled recently at Paris to celebrate the centenary of the College de France have duly cast oblique and envious glances at the German, and till lately Russian, occupation with the literature and culture of China.

Persia in the same boat.

It is we, Asiatics, who have been guilty of neglect of our monuments. The political phase of our strenuous life has of late exacted exclusive concentration. It will be a pity if we allow the interests of the material vestiges of our past to be sacrificed entirely to far-off political ideals. The analogous situation of our neighbours in Persia will at once occur to the reader. Persia rows in the same boat with ourselves or rather with a more excitable populace fares worse than we did in pre-Curzon days. The monumental remains of Persia are scarcely less worthy of conservation than our own in India. And it is again a Western nation, the French, who have taken advantage of the present condition of affairs in Persia to explore its antiquities. May be, before the Persians compose their quarrels over domestic politics all that is portable in the shape of antiquities will have been safely deposited at the Louvre, and we shall be left with the sad spectacle, intensified a hundred times, depicted to us in the cold language of Sir Percy Sykes. Referring to the unprotected monument of the Mausoleum of the great Cyrus last month in London, Sir Percy showed with the help of lantern slides the tomb as it existed thirty years ago. The picture showed a small bush growing out of the tomb. This bush, said Sir Percy Sykes, had become a large tree in 1916, whose roots were thrusting asunder the stones of which it was built, so that water was getting in. The tomb would have been rapidly destroyed; he saved it by having the tree removed. We are grateful to lovers of antique art like Sir Percy. But both in India and Persia to the accomplished "barbarian" with a pair of artist's eyes in his head and the connesieur's warmth in his heart preparing to transport to Europe the treasures of the East we should say, "Hands off."

As regards India I would go further and scrutinize the expenditure of missions like the proposed one to Tibet with the object of investigating the customs of the Tibetans and their monastic literature. We may insist through the constitutional channel of the Director General of Archaelogy on the retention in India of the finds the Mission secures on the borders of India in view of the fact that the Indian tax-payer will doubtless be called upon to share at least a portion of the cost of the intellectual treat contemplated by some adventurous Britishers.

Eugland's Ignorance

From monuments to religion is only a single step. For more often than not the relics of the past are material expression of the spirit of Faith. And while we are bound to recognise the Oriental studies of Englishmen we should not be slow in pointing to the laughable errors into which they still fall. The "Spectator" is not a second class periodical, and when it seeks flippantly to instruct the public on matters Oriental and stumbles badly we need not apologise to the average Britisher for having outgrown the times when we entirely depended upon Europe for scientific Oriental studies. A Frenchman, Robert Chauvelot recently wrote a work on "Mysterious India." The book is translated into English and the "Spectator" in reviewing it finds fault with the author who would appear to have described the Agha Khan as the religious and political head of the Musalmans of India, and sapiently proceeds to dispense the knowledge that His Highness is "the heriditary leader of two small Moslems sects—the Borahs and the Khojas." One wonders what the priestly chief of the wealthy Borah community may have to say to this evidence of Englishmen's knowledge of the Moslem sects of India.

India claims to treasure herself all finds whether made on her own or neighbouring soil and India expects her friends to moderate the geocentric ambitions of England.

ARREST OF M. KUTBUDDIN SIDDIQUE.

HOMAGE BY DELHI CITIZENS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, July 11.

About ten thousand citizens of Delhi assembled in a mass meeting held under the auspices of Provincial and District Congress Committees and Provincial Khilafat Committee last night, Swami Sardhanand presiding. All prominent leaders and workers of Delhi were present. The Swamiji in his presidential speech praised the valuable services rendered to the cause of nationality by Maulana Quttabuddin Siddique during the last few years, and said how much useful a worker he was through his speeches, writings and general work.

Mr. Mohammad Abas Hussain Secretary Provincial Khilafat Committee and present Editor of the "Congress" proposed the resolution of the meeting. "This meeting of Delhi citizens highly appreciates the valuable services of Maulana Quttabuddin in the cause of humanity, liberty, motherland and Islam and congratulates him on his arrest. Further this meeting considers his mother and family worthy of congratulation as God has accepted the service of a son and relative for sufferings in the great cause."

In proposing the resolution Quarri Sahob narrated the services of the Maulana and said the present awakening of Delhi after the strong repression of the Government was mostly due to his efforts.

Lala Hannant Sahai, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, after paying an eloquent tribute to the services of the arrested leader seconded the resolution.

Sardar Gorbaksh Singh vice-President, District Congress Committee, member of the All-India Congress Committee and member of Perbandhak Gurduwara Committee in supporting the resolution explained the services of the Maulana and the present inadvisable step of the Government. Nasir Ali Khan Secretary, Khilafat Committee and many others spoke while supporting the resolution.

Mr. Garri read the messages of Begam Ansari which were sent to the Maulana and the citizens of Delhi.

The message to Maulana was "I after appreciating your services rendered in the cause of the Khilafat of Islam and Indian Nationalism congratulate you on your arrest. The Quran is along with you, blessings of God are for you as you went to jail in the cause of religion which is very dear to God."

To the citizens of Delhi, she wrote; "One of your most enthusiastic workers has gone to jail. Take lessons from his sacrifices. Stand under the banner of the Congress and the Khilafat make national uniform of khadi your speciality."

The resolution was unanimously passed and the President closed the meeting after a pathetic appeal for *khadi* and Congress programme.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

REVOCATION OF WILL.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

D. P. Shroff ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

N. M. Shroff ..... Defendant.

One Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff died in Bombay on the 6th of August, 1920. He died a bachelor and was 80 years old. He left considerable property, both movable and immovable, valued at over 30 lakhs of rupees; and left many nephews, neices and grandneices surviving him. The deceased was a well-informed gentleman, shrewd in business, but latterly led a very solitary life and lived mostly in a room in the Great Western Hotel. Prior to 1914 he had made several wills and codicils. He made his first Will in 1876, next in 1889, a third in 1894, and about half a dozen codicils from 1897 onwards. Thereafter in 1914 on the advice of his solicitor he executed a consolidated will incorporating the previous wills and codicils. This Will was drafted by Mr. Lowndes (now Sir George) and settled by Mr. Inverarity. This was on the 27th January, 1914. This Will was lodged with the Sub-Registrar, in order to comply with the provisions of Sec. 105 of the Indian Succession Act. On 3rd October 1907 the deceased withdrew this Will from the Sub-Registrar's Office. After his death a search was made, but the Will was not found; but a draft was found among his papers and a fair copy was also preserved in the office of Messrs. Merwanjee Kolah and Co., Solicitors. The plaintiffs contended that there was no reliable evidence that the Will had been destroyed by the deceased; that the Will was lost, mislaid, or destroyed by wrong or accident; that assuming that it was destroyed by the deceased, the deceased at the time by reason of unsoundness of mind was not responsible for his acts, and it could not be said that the Will had been withdrawn and destroyed with the intention of revoking it. The plaintiffs therefore prayed for a probate of the draft. The defendants, on the other hand, contended that the deceased had withdrawn the Will from the registry with the intention of revoking it and that the same had been deliberately destroyed by him and the deceased at the time perfectly knew and understood what he was about.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Coltman and Mr. Motilal Setalvad appeared for the defendants.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee appeared for the Advocate-General.

THE JUDGMENT.

After the case had been heard for several days His Lordship gave judgment. In the course of his judgment His Lordship remarked that if the matter had rested at this that the Will was not forthcoming at the date of the testator's death, it might be taken as settled law, the presumption would be in favour of the deceased having destroyed it with the intention of revoking it. But, of course, this presumption could be rebutted by proving that the destruction was not **'animus revocandi.'** The defendants who contended that the deceased died intestate had led evidence to show that on 3rd October, 1917, when the deceased withdrew the Will from the registry, he was accompanied by his sepoy named Govind and that immediately on his return to the hotel he had torn it with the assistance of Govind, and a **mali** of his named Sonu. With regard to the evidence, the official representative of charities for the Bombay Presidency, and the unofficial representative thereof in this particular case viz. Dadabhoy the 1st plaintiff, said that this was a purely got up story; that the deceased was a very methodical person, and whenever he destroyed documents he made proper notes and endorsements with regard to that. His Lordship discussed the evidence on this point in detail and accepted the evidence of Govind. He considered it carrying matters too far to expect that a testator who wanted to destroy a Will, should leave a record of it in order to prevent litigation, or that he should inform all his nephews and neices that he had done so, or was going to do so. Then it was further suggested on this part of the case, that the witnesses who had sworn to the Will being destroyed were interested witnesses. This doctrine of witnesses being rejected on the score of being interested was carried too far. Parties should not go to the length of suggesting that a witness of the position of Mr. Framroze, vakil, solicitor, would depose to an untruth simply because on an intestacy he was getting about Rs. 25,000. It had been further suggested by Mr. Davar, that the Will might have been destroyed through a mistake, the testator believing that the settlements had been completed. But one could not speculate as to why he had destroyed it. Lastly it was urged that, when he destroyed the Will, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of judging of his acts. With regard to this, there was the medical evidence and the evidence of persons who had come into contact with the deceased socially or in business. Dr. Gilder had examined the deceased in 1919, and he was of opinion that the deceased was suffering from **senile dementia** i.e. total abolition of the intellect and that the disease might have begun from 2 to 10 years before. But from that whatever the witness could say with regard to the condition of the patient in 1917 was pure speculation. Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, on the other hand, had stated that prior to 1919 he had never treated the deceased for any disorder of the brain. That was very cogent evidence; but it was suggested that Dr. Cowasjee himself was a very old man. Then evidence had been given to show that the deceased was suffering from certain hallucinations and delusions. The most important of these was that, at the age of 75, the deceased wanted to marry a very young girl. It was further said the deceased used to close all the doors and windows during daylight and would have the lights switched on. He also would not go out for fear of being killed. He used to order out meals over again after having had them. He used to wear patched old clothes, although he had plenty of good clothes. It was also said that at one time, the deceased thought that the whole hotel and the garden belonged to him. These were the circumstances from which the Court was asked to infer, that the deceased was incapable of understanding his acts.

In His Lordship's opinion, none of these acts either singly or collectively, were sufficient to lead a Court to the conclusion that he did not understand the nature of his act when he destroyed the Will in 1917. The only matter which perhaps required a little consideration was his craze of marrying at 75, a young girl of 17. A man in the street might call this madness; but a Court of Law could not say that a man was mad because he wanted to marry in that manner. There had been instances of aged people marrying like that, but assuming that it was a hallucination, had it any connection with the destruction of the Will?

On the other hand, during that very period the deceased invested his own monies, made deposits in the Bank, signed cheques, signed something like 300 bills every month, initialled also the counterfoils of the bills and of the cheques. Could it be said having regard to all that that the deceased was incapable of managing himself and his affairs in 1917? Further, during his lifetime, none of his heirs or nephews had ever suggested that the deceased was of unsound mind. The first plaintiff himself, who now wanted the Court to believe that the deceased was of unsound mind, had sent brokers to him for the purchase and sale of shares and immoveable properties. His explanation was that he had done go to humour his uncle. His Lordship refused to believe that the deceased was in the habit of interviewing young ladies in his room in the Great Western Hotel, who were candidates for marriage. It was not the custom among Parsees for young ladies, to go and interview their prospective husbands in their rooms. A reasonable explanation of these visits was, that possibly, the deceased wanted to help some of the girls to further continue their studies and before he gave the help he wanted to see them. Somebody who saw these girls assumed that they were candidates for marriage with the old millionaire.

Further, there was the evidence of men like Mr. Blunt, solicitor, Dr. Jiwanjee Modi and Mr. Framroze Vakil, solicitor who all said that they believed the deceased to be quite sane in 1917. Mr. Blunt had stated in his evidence that, in 1917, the deceased understood what was said to him, that he did not talk nonsense, did not say anything stupid and he would have no hesitation as a solicitor to put through any matter for which the deseased gave instructions. Mr. Framroze had said that he as solicitor had interviews with the deceased right upto 1919. He represented him in Land Acquisition matters; and he stated that from his interviews and the conversations he had, he had no hesitation in saying that the deceased was perfectly sound. The only suggestion made against Framroze was that he was an interested party because on an intestacy he would be getting about Rs. 25,000; whereas if there was the Will he would get nothing. It was true that Mr. Kolah a solicitor of great experience who knew the deceased well had an interview with him in December 1917; and the deceased could not tell him what he had gone to him for. Mr. Kolah thought that the deceased appeared to him to be in such a state that he felt he could not be justified in undertaking any work for the deceased. But Mr. Kolah's impression had been formed at an interview for 10 minutes; whereas Mr. Blunt had seen him repeatedly in 1917. Dr. Modi too had had frequent interviews in 1917 and he too was of opinion that the deceased was perfectly sound. On the face of all the evidence oral and documentary would the Court be justified in saying, that in October 1917 the deceased did not understand what he was doing? It had been suggested that since 1916 the deceased committed curious mistakes of Grammar and spelling. But it had now been proved that he committed such mistakes in 1909 and 1910. His Lordship therefore on the evidence held that the deceased was not insane in 1917 and that the Will had been destroyed by him with the intention of revoking it. The result was that there was no Will of which probate could be granted. His Lordship ordered the Advocate-General to hear his own costs. Three-fourths of the plaintiff's costs to come out of the estate. The costs of the defendants as between attorney and client also to come out of the estate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, July 13.)

Mr. Manilal B. Mehta to act as Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur, during the absence of Mr. Harilal Jaykisandas Kothari on deputation.

Mr. Jehangir Hormasji Vakil, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., is granted leave for ten months and twenty days.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been granted an extension for three days of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification No. 10276, dated the 3rd November, 1920.

Mr. P. M. Stewart to do duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay.

Mr. F. E. Sharp to continue to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., on relief in his appointment as Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Central Division, Bombay, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave for nine days.

Mr. D. S. Proctor, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Ahmedabad Sub-Division, vice Mr. Joseph Dyas, reverting.

A temporary appointment is created on pay of Rs. 1,680 per mensem for a period of one month in connection with the visit of a Forest Officer to Burma to study teak plantations there and to appoint Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, Divisional Forest Officer, C. D., Kanara, to it.

Mr. H. J. C. Millett, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, C. D., Kanara, is appointed to hold charge of the Kanara Central Division, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. W. J. Newland, Acting Land Manager, Development Directorate, to be the Arbitrator in respect of the Ghatkopar Town Planning Scheme, vice Captain E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, proceeded on leave.

Captain E. J. Headlam, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Rear-Admiral H. L. Mawbey, Director, Royal Indian Marine, resigned.

Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Executive Engineer, is granted leave for 2 years.

The Governor in Council, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to order the following appointments in the Bombay Engineering Service, with effect from the 1st February:—(1) Mr. Yeshwant Keshav Phadke, L.C.E.; (2) Mr. Jaavshankar Pitamber Trivedi, L.C.E.; (3) Mr. Vasudeo Ramchandra Joshi, L.C.E.; (4) Mr. Vishnu Vasudeo Patankar, L.C.E.

The services of Mr. Y. N. Gore, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, are lent to the Ahmedabad Municipality for employment as Municipal Engineer for a period of five years.

The undermentioned Assistant Executive Engineers to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer:—Mr. Ramchandra Govind Sule, L.C.E.; Mr. Vvankatesh Gopal Shete, L.C.E.

On return from leave, Mr. Dulabji Waghji Goghari, L.C.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is posted to the Northern Division.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The second Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Central Cooperative Institute was held on the 8th instant at Apollo Street, Fort. The report of the work done during the year ended March last which was adopted showed that a considerable amount of important work was done during the period. The outstanding feature was the successful holding of the Second Bombay City Cooperative Conference, which was held in February last, under the presidentship of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, where Urban Cooperative problems were fully discussed. Another substantial step was in the direction of starting a sub-branch in Parel which provides ample field for the spread of cooperation among people who need it most. It is hoped that the sub-branch will be able to do really fruitful work, if furnished with sufficient funds, for which it is proposed to issue shortly an appeal. The Branch has also done a great service by the emphasis it has ever laid on non-credit work.

Rao Bahadur Talmaki, the Secretary of the Institute, in the course of his remarks, wished the members of the Managing Committee to bear in mind that they would do well to increase the number of members, and to get into touch with Cooperative Societies and help them. Prof. Kaji emphasised that the success or failure of the whole Cooperative movement in Bombay depended upon the spread of cooperative production and distribution, and that the efforts of the members should largely be devoted to that end. He suggested that the inspection of the existing societies would be a valuable service done to themselves and to the societies.

Prof. Kaji was re-elected President, Mr. R. N. Mehta, Vice-president and Mr. J. C. Nanavati was elected the Hony. Secretary.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Shet Gordhandas Thakersey, the Executor of the Charity Funds of the late Shet Vallabhdas Meghji has donated Rs. 6,000 to the Gokhale Education Society's Dharamsey Govindji Thakersey High School's Science Laboratory to the named as the "Bhatia Kut Vallabhdas Meghji Science Laboratory."

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 13.

The Monsoon has been active outside the north-west of India and south of Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, east United Provinces, Central India, east Central Provinces, west coast of Peninsula, north Hyderabad, local in Upper Burma Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Assam, east Rajputana, Bombay, Deccan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Wictoria Point and Kyaukpyu three inches, Mergui and Rangoon two, Tavoy and Bassein and Diamond Island one and half, Akyab five, Tezpur one, Cherrapunji and Cox's Bazar one and half, Chittagong one, False point and Lucknow one and half, Chakrata one, Simla three, Sutna four, Amraoti one and half, Saugor, Pachmarhi and Pindra one, Jubbalpore three, Mangalore and Trivandrum two, Calicut and Cochin one and half and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Extension in Bombay and Deccan.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 13th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 13th July.	
			1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.16	36.07		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.41	39.88		
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.28	34.36		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.60	36.23		
Kemp & Co., (Cambalia Hill)	-			

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY 1922.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure for 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. 12th	98.1	81.8	75	..	0	-
Jask	99.3	89.8	70	..	0	-0.08
Muskat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. 11th	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.7	86.6	60	..	0	-1.85
Rawalpindi	110.7	85.7	37	..	1.46	-1.35
Lahore	110.8	88.3	47	..	2.41	-1.04
Hissar	109.4	90.1	43	..	2.17	-1.46
Ambala	101.8	83.0	76	..	6.35	-1.05
Delhi	106.0	84.4	62	..	2.50	-0.75
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	-	-	-	-	-	-3.99
Mainpuri	103.2	78.9	93	1.50	5.73	+0.31
Jhansi	103.3	75.5	95	4.07	4.87	-4.53
Cawnpore	95.4	80.1	91	0.14	7.54	+1.81
Allahabad	98.9	76.5	98	3.15	8.62	-0.24
RIPUARIA-RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107.1	85.0	65	-	0	-0.48
Karachi	91.3	83.9	76	-	6.05	-1.81
Almer	101.6	84.6	68	-	8.31	-2.85
Jaipur	102.2	85.4	69	-	1.60	-1.78
Kotah	96.6	83.2	78	0.18	5.00	-2.04
Mount Abu	80.2	66.6	97	-	4.05	-8.76
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	75.5	66	-	1.61	-1.96
Dwarka	90.9	83.7	75	-	3.83	-1.62
Veraval	86.8	81.3	86	0.01	3.36	-3.00
Rajkot	97.2	77.2	77	-	2.68	-5.81
Bhavnagar Para	85.8	78.8	66	-	4.51	-2.74
Surat	98.4	79.4	83	0.04	17.23	+3.00
Ahmedabad	101.8	79.9	75	-	6.43	-3.37
Deesa	103.2	82.0	66	-	1.49	-3.76
Neemuch	99.2	76.6	75	-	13.57	+5.86
Indore	84.7	78.1	82	0.15	10.14	+0.92
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.7	78.5	83	-	12.33	-1.79
Saugor	90.4	71.4	94	0.74	12.88	+0.89
Hoshangabad	96.3	77.4	88	..	10.80	+0.60
Khandwa	-	77.5	73	..	4.46	-3.99
Akola	94.2	78.9	67	..	7.31	-1.37
Amraoti	93.5	77.2	89	..	14.86	+0.15
Nagpur	92.5	73.7	87	1.14	11.76	-2.46
Chanda	95.5	79.0	81	0.11	9.48	-3.33
Raipur	91.0	73.3	87	0.6	11.85	-1.24
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	78.6	88	0.35	35.91	+5.64
Ratnagiri	84.1	76.9	86	0.35	56.85	+13.58
Marmagoa	84.2	77.2	93	0.17	52.37	+8.84
Karwar	88.1	76.0	87	0.71	38.55	+3.61
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.1	75.3	65	-	7.94	+1.44
Ahmednagar	90.5	71.0	65	..	6.42	0.06
Poona	89.6	69.9	78	0.01	5.48	-1.78
Sholapur	94.1	78.7	66	-	8.06	+2.23
Bijapur	90.3	72.4	57	-	3.17	-2.07
Belgaum	76.9	67.3	96	0.59	13.68	-1.09
Aurangabad	89.0	71.4	78	..	11.75	+2.92
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.4	76.1	73	-	9.32	+6.26
Hyderabad	94.4	74.7	70	-	3.69	-2.15
MALABAR AND CANJORE—						
Mangalore	85.1	73.2	97	1.05	57.38	+3.86
Calicut	80.6	73.3	98	1.58	60.14	+13.14
Cochin	88.8	79.0	94	1.48	44.92	+6.08
Colombo	83.8	77.4	86	..	13.14	+1.06
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.1	81.0	70	-	3.73	-2.10
Bellary	97.1	75.2	57	-	0.24	-4.82
Cuddapah	101.7	80.8	5	-	2.37	-2.31
Madras	101.2	78.6	75	0.34	3.08	-0.26
Bangalore	88.8	67.7	89	0.17	3.49	-1.09
Coimbatore	95.8	69.1	68	0.04	3.88	+0.09
Trichinopoly	98.9	78.0	69	..	3.61	-2.82
Negapatam	100.1	80.3	57	-	3.00	+0.08

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of obervations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th July, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east of the division and both day and night temperatures were above normal in the north.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi and Cawnpore report light falls of 0.14in. and 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in slight excess. Day temperature was above the average at Agra but below it at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are clear at Jacobabad, heavily clouded at Karachi and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual in Rajputana. Night temperature was above normal at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been inappreciable. Skies are moderately clouded and at Bhuj and Deesa humidity is in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual at Rajkot and in north Gujarat. Night temperature was above normal at Deesa but below it at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Jubbulpore reports a heavy fall of 3.20in. while Saugor had 0.89in., Hoshangabad 0.57in., Akola 0.27in., Amraoti 1.44in., Nagpur 0.71in. and Raipur 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the north of the division humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen at all stations in the division. Bombay had 0.16in., Ratnagiri 0.83in., Mormugao 0.45in. and Karwar 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.16in., Aurangabad 0.44in. and Nizamabad 0.23in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Hyderabad day temperature was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in north Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, and local rain in the United Provinces and Mysore with a few falls in the south Bombay Deccan and east Rajputana. Jubbulpore reports a heavy fall of 3.20in., other falls exceeding two inches being 2.29in. at Trivandrum and 2.04in. at Mangalore. The sea is rough at Colombo, Trivandrum and Mangalore.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain is likely in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th July, 1922:—

There has been an increase of rain in the Gangetic plain and the Bombay monsoon is strengthening. The westen disturbance has not yet reached the northwest frontier. Temperature is high in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, the east United Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the west United Provinces, Central India West, the Central Provinces and southest Madras. A few falls have also occured in east Rajputana and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui three inches; Tavoy, Toungoo one; Moulmein two; Kyaukpyu five; Akyab six; Bhamo two; Cherrapunji one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Jessore one; False-Point three; Cuttack, Ranchi one and a half; Hazaribagh one; Gaya five; Benares one and a half; Lucknow three and Dehra Dun two.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay July 13th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches	..	29.896
Temperature of Air	Degrees	..	81.6
Wet Bulb Thermometes	"	..	77.6
Dew Point	"	..	76.2
Relative humidity of Air	"	..	0.888
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	..	7.6
Maximum temperature of Air	"	..	84.8
Minimum do do	"	..	78.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			WSW.W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	..	160
Fall of Rain	Inches	..	0.32
Total fall during month	"	..	0.86
Do. do. year	"	..	36.92
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th July			0.10

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay. Mean time, depth of water ft at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill,	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in	July	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	14	m 2 11	35 5	14	m 7 49	17 3
		s 2 37a	37 1		s 8 44a	18 6
S.	15	m 3 06	35 0	15	m 8 24	18 0
		s 3 34a	36 7		s 9 20a	18 8
S	16	m 3 59	34 6	16	m 9 4	19 4
		s 4 24a	36 0		s 10 8a	18 16
M	17	m 4 50	34 2	17	m 9 50	20 3
		s 5 14a	35 6		s 10 54a	18 10
Tu.	18	m 5 20	34 0	18	m 10 36	19 11
		s 5 58a	35 1			
W	19	m 6 35	34 1	19	m 0 2	18 8
		s 6 58a	34 9		s 0 32a	21 4
Th.	20	m 7 50	36 6	20	m 7 17	17 1
		s 8 0a	37 8		s 8 13	18 4

ST. ISABEL'S CHARITABLE ASSN.

The Annual General Meeting of the members and well-wishers of the above Association was held on Sunday last in the R. C. Cathedral.

His Grace Dr. Goodier said the Mass and in preaching for the occasion he spoke on "Peace,"—the peace that the world cannot give, and on the peace that St. Isabel diffused all around her and throughout her life.

At the General Meeting that followed the Four Circles read their respective annual reports from which it was learnt that the Associates met 143 times in the year just closed, considered the needs of 39 families numbering 73 individuals. They were able to collect Rs. 11,000 and spend close on to Rs. 10,000 in alleviating misery and distress in this City of Bombay.

Dr. Goodier in bringing the proceedings to a close thanked the members of the Association for the good work they had done in the past; but he exhorted them to strive after their own individual spiritual life and sanctification as their great work in the Society.

RAO BAHADUR P. B. JOSHI HONOURED.

A correspondent writes:—

The Selection Committee of the Campbell Memorial Medal Fund has resolved, that a Special Gold Medal be awarded to Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, F.R.G.S., J.P., in recognition of his great services as a co-worker with Sir James Campbell in the "Bombay Gazeteer." In the aforesaid resolution a special mention has been made of his laudable work in the Early History of Bombay Island supplemented by numerous contributions to the History and Folklore of Western India, as rendering him a specially deserving recipient of the extra medal.

Among the former recipients of the Campbell Gold Medal may be mentioned the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The native Share and Stock-brokers' Extraordinary meeting, Dalal Street, 12 noon.

Students' meeting re-admission of students in the Grant Medical College,, Servants of India Society's Hall, 6 p.m., Dr. Choksey to preside.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court, 11-30 a.m.

TODAY'S MEETING.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Association will be held to-day (Friday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

TIVIMNENSES UNION.

Under the auspices of the Tivimnenses Union Mr. Joaquim X. D'Souza will deliver a lecture on "Life" at 5 p.m., on Sunday next (the 16th instant) in the Goan Union School Hall, Girgaum.

GANDHI DAY.

As the All-India Leaders have consented to speak on the Gandhi Day Celebration arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the 18th instant, the Parsee Rajkeya Subha has given over the use of Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to the said Committee and the Subha will not hold a separate meeting on the Gandhi Day, as previously arranged.

AKHILA KARNATAKA SANGHA.

A meeting of the Karnatak residents of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Sangha on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Saraswat Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, (1) to express their sorrow at the premature death of Sjt. Jayarao M. Deshpande of Bijapur, and (2) to suggest ways and means to prevent communal dissensions over the Vyasantol movement in the Karnatak Province. All Kanarese-speaking residents of Bombay are invited to be present.

The Managing Committee of the Sangha will meet an hour before the above meeting at the same place.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that was to be held on Saturday, the 15th instant is postponed to Thursday, the 20th instant at 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 14th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

DISCONTINUANCE OF VACCINE WORK.

The vaccination work hitherto done daily, at the Central Public Vaccine Station, Princess Street Sanitary Institute, between 2-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) will be discontinued from the 15th instant.

LOK. TILAK PRIZE ESSAY.

In response to the wishes of the competitors the time for sending in the Prize Essay on Lokmanya Tilak's Life and Work is extended to 31st December, 1922. It may be noted that the Essay should be complete, should be in plain Gujarati as it is used in Gandhiji's "Navjivan," and should be sent to Bariorji Framji Bharucha, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HIRACHAND GUMANJI JAIN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

116 Dig. Jains, 52 Sw. Jains, 721 Hindus in all 879 passengers took advantage of Hira Bag Dharamshala in June 1922, and 99 Dig. Jains, 40 Sw. Jains, 706 Hindus in all 845 new patients and 3,162 old patients were treated in A. P. and Hira Bag Dispensary on a bare fee of one anna if rich and quite free of charge if poor in the same month.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Diwan Bahadur T. Vijayaraghavachari, Commissioner for India for the British Empire Exhibition, has arrived in Bombay and is staying with Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, at 82 Chowpati, Bombay.—Telephone No. 607. He will be glad to interview gentlemen interested in the exhibition. He sails for England by the P. and O. mail steamer S. S. "Mantua," on the 15th July on a preliminary visit.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer "Devanha" with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday next.

The mail steamer "Khyber" which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Monday the 10th instant.

The mail steamer "Caledonia" has on board the outward mails of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 12th instant.

INTERCESSORY MASSES.

In sixty churches and chapels of Bombay, Bassein and Salsette, there will be celebrated 90 Masses in honour of St. Anthony on Sunday next (the 16th instant) for a favourable monsoon, 27 of these Masses being High Masses. The High Mass at the Gloria Church, Byculla, will be at 9 o'clock, with sermon, Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and at the Bhuleshwar Cathedral at 7 a.m.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Hon. Secretary, the Red Cross Executive writes:—

"The Red Cross Executive Committee, Town Hall, beg to thank the following Mills for their response to a general appeal sent out to the Mill Managers and Agents:—

Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Co., 3 pieces bleached sheeting.

Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. Ltd., (David Mills), 1 bale longcloth fents.

Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd., (Globe Mills), 1 bale fents."

CONTINUATION CLASS IN CO-OPERATION.

The Continuation Class for the intensive study of Co-operation will open for this term from Sunday the 16th instant at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, when Prof. G. N. Joshi will continue his lectures on "Cooperative Credit." Lectures will be delivered every Sunday morning from 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and the first lecture will be on "What can we achieve by co-operative credit in India."

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is a Memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ended 30th June, 1922:—

Net Profit for the half year ended 30th June, 1922, Rs. 63,52,300; Brought forward from 31st December, 1921, Rs. 12,74,500; Total Rs. 76,26,800.

Distribution:—Dividend declared for half year at 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax absorbing, Rs. 44,98,300; Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 10,00,000; Transferred to Pension Funds, Rs. 5,00,000; Carried forward, Rs. 16,28,500; Total Rs. 76,26,800.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MEMBERS OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid and a Special Jury) King Emperor,

vs.

Kazi Gulam Mahomad and nine others accused.

The accused in this case were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting and with having caused the deaths of two Pathans and also of having attempted to murder anothers Pathan.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga Advocate-General and Mr. Kolaskar appeared for the crown.

Mr. Azad and Mr. Haji appeared for the accused.

The accused were all Pathans and belonged to the Swati tribes. Accused No. 1 was a fireman Sarang and engaged his own crew on ship on which he was employed. Khana Hakim, whom the accused were charged with attempting to murder was a 'tindal'. On January 22nd the accused No. 1 and Khaira Hakim were on board the P. and O. boat the s.s. Abbas one employed as a Sarang and the other as a tindal and when on board some quarrel took place between them. The Commanding Officer had to warn them. Thereafter they were in Bombay a Punjab Sarang had orders to engage a crew for the P. and O. Co's. s.s. Narkhunda. In respect of that Khaira Hakim was anxious that himself and his own men should be engaged. Khaira Hakim learnt that the accused No. 1 was dissuading the Punjabi Sarang from engageging his men. On the 24th of March Khaira Hakim met accused Na. 1 and his men at a Daira (i.e., a business place) of one Maksudhshah. Near Mustan Tank, Pirkhan Lane. Some high words passed between them. The accused abused No. 1 Khaira.

On 25th of March Khaira, the deceased Mirza Mankhan and Abdul Haven with some other men, and all the accused met again at the Daira at Mustan Tank. At 7 p.m. they left and went somewhere near Bhindy Bazar. When standing there they were informed that accused No. 1 with his party which included all the accused, were coming to assault them. Khaira and his men were on receiving this information trying to go away when they suddenly found themselves surrounded by the accused. All accused had bamboo sticks in their hands-two of them had knipes. In addition to these two three others who had absconded had also knives with them. They assaulted Khaira and his men and as a result, two men were killed and Khaira was severely wounded and fell down unconscious. He subsequently recovered.

About 8 p.m. Mr. Robert Grey Paul a Police Sergeant was at Pydhownie in his quarters. He heard the cries of 'Mars Mars'. He saw from his own quarters a fight going on between the Pathans. He went on to the road but by that time they had moved about 200 yds. away. He saw 3 persons lying on the ground.

One of the deceased Mirza Mankhan made a dying declaration in the presence of accused No. 2, 3 and 4 whom he identified.

After hearing the evidence for the Crown and the statement of the accused and the address of Counsel the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder and rioting against accused No. 1 of rioting against accused 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. A verdict of guilty of rioting by a majority of 5 to 4 against accused 6, 9 and 10 and a verdict of not guilty in favour of the accused 8 His Lordship sentenced the first accused to transportation for life. Accused No. 2, 3, 5, 7, to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment; accused No. 6, 8, 9, 10 were acquitted and discharged.

DABHOLKAR CHARITY TRUSTS.

The following Scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board from the above Trusts for the year ending 31st March 1923, to poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community:—

Male Scholarships:—16 Scholarships for Art Course of the value of Rs. 160 per month; 8 Scholarships for Medical Course of the value of Rs. 80 per month; 6 Scholarships for Engineering of the value of Rs. 60 per month; 3 Scholarships for Science of the value of Rs. 30 per month; 1 Scholarship for Agriculture of the value of Rs. 10 per month; Total Rs. 340 per month.

Female Scholarships:—2 Scholarships for Medical Course of the value of Rs. 20 per month; 1 Scholarship for School Course of the value of Rs. 5 per month.

In all 37 Scholarships aggregating Rs. 365 per month have been awarded.

MOTHERS' DAY AND CORPORATION.

Mr. D. G. Kale writes:—

"The Mothers' Day League has applied to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Schools' Committee for a yearly contribution of Rs. 500 and a holiday to all boys and girls of the Primary Schools on the last day of Shrwan which is observed as a Mothers' Day League, and many other institutions. The object of this movement has been to build up the character of our young men and women of India. It is a national movement. This year the day falls on the 22nd August next.

In England the other day Mr. J. A. Whitehead, the founder of Mothers' Day, entertained 130 elderly moths of workers in Whitehead's Aircraft at a lunch picnic on the river.

Here in India Dr. Miss Nowrange, Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., J.P., Dr. M. B. Velkar, and many others have taken part and Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Dr. Ranina, Dr. Javale, Mr. M. R. Jaykar and others also know this movement. The League's letter is to be considered on to-day (the 12th instant) by the Schools' Committee and we wish all members will be present and show their sympathy and support towards such a sacred movement like the Mothers' Day by giving a holiday and sanctioning an annual grant for publication of literature regarding Mothers, and Mothers' Day."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Extremely quiet conditions have prevailed in all sections of the market to-day. Howrahs alone attracted any interest even Clives being comparatively quite. Fluctuations in Howrahs were small, the closing price being an improvement on the opening rate. Coal shares were neglected except for new Beerbhoom and New Kendah and some enquiry for Talcher this afternoon. After their sharp fall overnight Kesorams had buyers at 12-8 but Dunbars were easier. Industrials were depressed with very few buying orders in the market. The Imperial Banks showed no change.

The Government securities:—3 per cent Government paper 48-8, 5 per cent New Loan 1945-55- 88-10 s.E., 6 per cent Bonds (1926) par, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds (1926-41) 95-10.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (contributory 355 c. d.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (guaranteed) 62.

Cotton:—Agra United 7-5, Bengal Nagpur 420-8, Dunbar 396, Kesoram 12-12.

Jute:—Benjamin 5 discount, Century 9-2, Clive 40-4, Craig 8-15, Empire 62-8 s.l., Howrah 47-8, Kankunarrah 480 s.l., Lothian 365 s.l., Northbrook 61 Reliance 47-10.

Coal:—Bokaro Ramgurh 41, New Kendali 12-4, Samla Kendra 16, Sendra 20, Talcher 9-2.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 55-8, Indian Standard Waggon 67 s.l., B. I. Corporation (ord.) 8-12, and (def.) 16-12, Titaghur Paper 12-4, Assam Saw Mills 5-4, Bengal Timber 207-8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and five eighth pence.

BENIGN BRITISH RULE.

A COOPERATOR'S VIEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While extolling the British Rule in India to the seventh sky in the January number of the "Asiatic Quarterly" Mr. P.C. Roy, Editor of the "Bengalee," has to make the following significant statement:—

"I fully realize the fact, that the status of Dominion Home Rule or our connection with England may not be the last word on the subject of our future Government. British Rule may be credited with many of the evils of our present day life:—our lost arts and industries; the replacement of our stable and metallic coins by a fickle and unsteady paper currency; our high prices and general indigence; our enfeebled physique and incapacity to resist the germs of plague, cholera, malaria and hookworm; the abandonment of a life of plain living and high thinking; the growing habit of living beyond means; and the new struggle to keep up an exaggerated standard of appearances; our intellectual dead level; our revolting ideas of private, public and commercial morality, our Penal Code, Evidence Act, and "Lawyer Government;" and our divorce from the realities of an Old-World life." ! ! !

Splendid, Mr. Roy, splendid! I thought, I was reading Dadabhai's "Poverty in India," or the back numbers of "Young India!" In any case, let the Loyalists and Courtiers and doubting Co-Operators study this statement of Mr. Roy and cease to revile those who can't think their ways!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have read the Government reply sent by the Director of Information on the 8th instant, and we submit the following few lines for the kind perusal of the Government.

We sincerely beg to lay again before the authorities that neither we nor our predecessors received any notice as to the limitation of admission in the Second Year before we joined the P. Sc. Class. In June 1921 all the students who passed P. Sc. were admitted one and all by the Dean in the Second Year without any hesitation. With the impression that we would get the same treatment we joined the P. Sc. course and we hope Government will not blame us for that. Then arose the trouble in November 1921 when the Dean refused to admit a single outsider. The Dean seeing his mistake that he ought to have taken only 60 students in June 1921 and not all who passed and thus leave a gap of 40 for the students passing in November 1921 (to make the number of outsiders 100 in the whole year) had to admit all in November. The Dean's mistake misdirected us. We admit that we then knew the difficulty of admission and thought of taking I. Sc. as well, but were refused to be allowed to do so. It is now only we see on the Notice boards notices from the Dean, University and also from the Government. But no notice whatsoever of this kind was given to us by any of them in the past.

The Director of Information states that the students in Art Colleges should have appeared for the I. Sc. Examination in addition to the P. Sc. Examination. It appears that he is under the impression that I. Sc. and P. Sc. lectures are delivered simultaneously, but we request to draw his attention that the classes of I. Sc. and P. Sc. in the Colleges are quite separate. A student filling terms in P. Sc., is not at all allowed to appear in the I. Sc. Examination as was the case with us.

It is also stated that no indefinite number of students can be admitted in the G.M.C. We humbly say to the Government that we do realise this but why should we be harassed? The Government ought to have shut us out from the line in the beginning by making such an arrangement as the abolishing of P. Sc. or by some other means.

Apart from the Government circular, we beg to draw its attention to the fact that this year in the Second Year *bona fide* resident students of Bombay have failed to get admission while nearly 20 coming from other Presidencies have been admitted. It is expressly written in the College Calendar that the object of its establishment is to extend the medical instrucion to the natives of Western India.

This year the lectures in the 2nd and 3rd year classes are delivered separately and there are even batches in each class. Even the present 2nd year students with a majority are said to have sent a petition to the Dean that they would not be inconvenienced as he thinks by the admittance of 35 to 40 more. Really, we admit that our accommodation in the 4th year will be troublesome, but we ask Government why should such a small number be stranded at this early stage?

We finally appeal to the authorities to look into all the ins and outs of this matter and to see its way to do us justice.—Yours etc.

"STRANDED STUDENTS."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is a summary of the season report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 11th July:—

The rainfall during the week was general throughout the Presidency proper, but was not sufficient in parts and more rain is still needed. Sowing continues generally. Transplantation of rice was in progress in parts of the Konkan. Inundation in Sind was satisfactory and sowing and transplantation were in progress. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

"A TOTAL FAILURE."

CORPORATION ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

"HIGH MORTALITY AND WRETCHED ROADS."

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding when consideration was given to the Municipal Administration Report for 1920-21. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed with the prevailing conditions of health, roads and finances of the city by many speakers. Mr. J. M. Mehta said an admission of complete failure was written on the Report and the administration of the city. For the high taxation they paid, they got nothing in return. While the streets in the city, where Indians lived, were in an execrable condition, they had the Queens Road to be compared with them, Mr. Baptista also, emphasised the increasing expenditure of the city and said the time had now come to cry halt. He complained of a complete want of check on the expenditure of the Corporation. The report was ultimately adopted.

The Corporation took up the discussion of the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1920-21. Dr. M C. Javle had moved that the report be recorded.

MORTALITY FIGURES.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said even in the enlightened Parsi community the rate of infant mortality was as high as 200 in 1,000. He thought the registration of births and deaths was not done properly and was very defective. He also thought the Malaria staff was at present quite sufficient to cope with the disease and no increase was now necessary. About tuberculosis he was sorry there was no proper provision for the treatment of advanced cases. Among the Jains the infantile mortality was very high and the percentage of births was also very low. The Fort North locality was he said, very insanitary and the sooner it was demolished the better unless hey changed their *kutchra* carts into motor lorries they would not be able to deal with the *kutchra* nuisances. He thought the monthly bulletins of the Health Officer should be issued in the vernaculars. On account of the Rent Act new houses were not being built and there was a tug of war between the landlord and the tenants. The result was that not many new houses were being built and old insanitary houses were not removed.

Dr. A. Viegas also spoke.

COMPLETE FAILURE.

Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta said the report had come too late for discussion, but it was an unconscious but complete admission of failure on the part of the Commissioner. The Municipal administration was a complete failure from beginning to end. They were paying a tax of Rs. 25 per head but what had the Commissioner given to the City. He had seen the street called Khoja Mohalla and he had also seen the Queens Road and any city which could continue to keep those two roads side by side must show that the administration was a complete failure. Even in regard to education they had failed. There was nothing for congratulation, but there was good ground for self-introspection.

FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Mr. J. Baptista said since the present constitution had come into force their expenditure had gone up from 50 lakhs to 250 lakhs; there was a yearly average increase of three lakhs from 1888-1912; Rs. 5 lakhs from 1912-17 and Rs. 27½ lakhs from 1917-1920.

This era of expansion at breakneck pace must be brought to a close, otherwise the Corporation must become bankrupt. They must now stop somewhere and they were already clamouring for additional sources of income. Now they wanted the Rent Act to go in order to increase their income. It was high time for having retrenchments, otherwise they would be treated by the public like the bureaucracy. He complained there were no checks; the Municipal Commissioner, unless he had got an economic conscience, would never be able to control the expenditure and since the time of Mr. Monie this expenditure had gone on unchecked. What were the other checks imposed on the expenditure? There were the Auditors, but he had found them checking the vouchers, like the auditors of a company. That was not what they were expectd to do. They must control the expenditure as the Accountant-General did. Then there was the Chief Accountant and the speaker thought he should be made directly responsible to the Corporation for the Finances of the Corporation. Again there was the question of the test audit. When they had it there were some prosecutions, but now the whole thing was in a state of suspended animation. Then the Corporation looked to the Standing Committee as expert financiers, but he was sorry that the Committee did not emerge from the test very triumphantly. They underestimated their income and overestimated their expenditure and there was a surplus at the end of the year. The Standing Committee wanted to impose a higher tax but the Corporation rejected the proposals and the latter were absolutely right, as the former were absolutely wrong. He thought the Standing Committee was overburdened with work and the result was there was no proper supervision. The Committee had to look after such things as urinals and funerals. (Laughter). They must accept the three dogmas which they were following in the Corporation before and they were: That no work must be undertaken without the sanction of the Corporation; there must be no expenditure without budget grants, and no budget grants without proper estimates. He thought an officer who could not tell them what they would require six months ahead, was not fit to serve them and ought to be dismissed. He also wanted the two or three lakhs which were kept by he Port Trust and other bodies for collecting taxes to be taken back by the Corporation.

Mr. S. K. Bole also spoke.

Dr. Vorah complained that the mortality figures were not properly registered. Out of a total mortality of 45,000 only 10,000 had been certified by doctors and the rest were not. How was it possible to classify properly diseases prevailing in the city? He thought this was most unsatisfactory and something must be done by them to remedy the evil.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, referring to the recovery of compensation through the Municipal Commissioner by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, said this was wrong from the constitutional point of view. The Commissioner could not levy taxes without the permission of the Corporation, as he was subordinate to them. But he had recovered a sum of about Rs. 4,000 and paid it to the Tramway Company without the sanction of the Corporation. He thought it was an encroachment on the rights of the Corporation. Besides the Municipal staff were asked to do extra work and he objected to it. The Commissioner would shortly be asked to recover about Rs. 6 lakhs from the city and he hoped the former would take this question into consideration.

"TO BE PROUD OF THE RECORD."

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. R. P. Masani, said it was a matter for congratulation that the members took so much interest in the finances of the Corporation. The criticism was the best sign of vigorous and healthy discontent. Whenever the administration Report came before them for discussion they said the executive took so much money and gave so little in return and had left undone so much. They must not belittle the work of the Corporation; he was collecting the data of the work done during the last 15 years and he was sure they would be proud of their record. With the growth of the population and the growth of the city, there must be a growth of expenditure and taxation. He did not mean that there were no defects in the present administration; he admitted there were many. He suggested the formation of Ward Committees either of members of the Corporation or other gentlemen to go into their grievances in order to represent them properly to the Corporation. Whenever there were proposals for new taxation the Commissioner came in for blame, and whenever he balanced the expenditure and income sides they called it an ideal budget. The heads of departments took reasonable care in preparing the estimates, but some times new things would crop up and new expenditure would then be necessary.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram complained that the Standing Committee came in for needless blame. They did not know the difficulties under which the Committee was working and it has really disheartening to it to hear such criticism.

The report was then passed.

CONTROLLING TRAFFIC.

Mr. P. J. Murzban then moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the excellent system prevalent in different large cities of Europe and America of controlling pedestrian and vehicular traffic after sun-set with the aid of electric Red and Green light Signals, and to request the Commissioner of Police to consider the advisability of introducing the same system at an early date, at important big thoroughfares of the City of Bombay."

Mr. Murzban exhibited the apparatus and said motor traffic in the city was increasing and they must have some such devices to control the traffic. If the signal, as shown by him, could be kept at some busy junctions, he was sure there would be fewer accidents in the city.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded,

Mr. K. F. Nariman thanked the mover, Mr. Murzban, for entertaining the Corporation with his speech, after a rather dull debate on the Administration Report. Knowing the intelligence of the Indian Police he feared there would be more accidents with this device than without it. The fewer the Policemen the less the accidents he thought. He thought it would take the Police in India at least six months to master the principles of the new signal.

Dr. K. T. Nariman said in London where there was 100 times more traffic there were fewer accidents. Without educating the public they would not be able to effect any improvement he said.

The motion was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

MAHATMA IN JAIL.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who is a member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay and who, contrary to all precedent, was allowed to take part in the Bombay Conference informed it that Mahatma Gandhi was allowed newspapers in Yerrowada Jail. This statement was received with satisfaction and, according to the "Servant of India," it led to the Committee rejecting a motion relating to the Mahatma's imprisonment. Mrs Gandhi and others visited the Mahatma in jail a few days ago, and it transpires that he is not allowed any newspapers! The only inference that we can draw is that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was of opinion that newspapers should be allowed, that he was pressing for such allowance and that he was so confident of success that he could tell the Conference that the Mahatma was allowed newspapers. Evidently, he had miscalculated his influence with his colleagues and has been over-ruled. He with the best of intentions misled the Conference which might have otherwise adopted a different attitude on the question. While on this point, we must call attention to the statement of the Mahatma's recent visitors that not only no newspapers, but also no lamp, is allowed him. Do the authorities think that darkness, mental and physical, is a cure for sedition? This total deprivation, in the case of Mahatma Gandhi, of the means of seeing in the dark of the night, is not essentially different to our mind, from the mediaeval punishment of plucking out the eyes of political offenders. It is morally and spiritually a twentieth century refinement of the same cruelty. Are the British Christian people, willing to shoulder the responsibility for it.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (4) BEAT R. G. A. (0).

Further play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground when the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. G. A. met in play the verdict of the day went in favour of the Bombay Gymkhana who at the close of play had a score of four goals to their credit as opposed to the blank which showed up against their opponents on the scoring board.

Despite the apparently one-sided nature of the score, the game that eventuated by the clashing of the two teams was a very interesting one. In the first half the Royal Garrison Artillery men appeared to considerable disadvantage as their forwards should a lamentable lack in the match winning qualities of enterprise and initiative. But in the second half they threw off this apparent lethargy and tried their best to redress the fortunes of the day. But these efforts were not very fruitful. In the first half the Gymkhana scored two goals, while during the second moiety another two goals also were scored by them.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. and their was a fairly good attendance of spectators. For the first fifteen minutes of plan an even game resulted, both ends being visited with impartial alternation. But off a clever wing pass within the first fifteen minutes the Gymkhana scored their first goal for the rest of the first half the Gymkhana forwards had things pretty much in their own way and succeeded in scoring another goal, thus making up a total of 2 goals for the first half.

Play during the second half was more even. The R. G. A. saw more of the game, but this apparent success proved illusory for by the time the second half closed the score stood thus:—

Bombay Gymkhana—4 goals.
R. G. A.—Nil.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bengal United vs. Customs.
Kick-off 5-45 p.m.

KIRKEE RACES.

RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 13.

ALEPPO STAKES. Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 40 to the winner, Rs. 20 to the 2nd, Rs. 10 to 3rd.

Mr. M. Goculdas's BAKTAVAR 9-12 Mr. T. Goculdass 1
Mr. Mahomed Yunis' AJEEL 9-12 Sergt. Price 2
Mr. Abdulla Mana's SIMON 10-8 Mr. Ward 3

Betting: 6 to 2 against Baktavar, 5 to 1 against Ajeel and Simon, 6 to 1 Worry.

Tote Paid Re. 7 for win Rs. 6 and 7 for places.

MONSOON STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs. winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10.

Mr. T. M. Goculdas' KINTA 11-3 Owner ... 1
Capt. E Hance's KING'S HEAD 10-10 ed, 11-3 Major Burmester 2
Col. Beaumont's SCOTTIFER 11-3 Mr. Darwell 3

Dead Heat.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Scottifer and King's Head, 3 to 1 against Kinta, 6 to 1 Lupinus, 8 Friday, 12 Joan.

Totes paid Rs. 7 for King's Head, Rs. 6 on Kinta, Rs. 6 on King's Head and Rs. 6 on Kinta for places.

STUD BRED STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10.

Major J. Cook's THE BINT 10-1 ed. 10-13 Mr. Darwell 1
Mr. Vernon's MOUNTAIN APPLE 11-1 Mr. Goculdass 2
H H Maharaja of Dhar's FOUNTAIN 9-12 Mr. Ward 3

Betting: 4 to 1 on Mountain Apple, 8 to 1 against Mary, the Bint and Fountain, 15 to 1 Lil and Sheila.

Tote Paid Rs. 22 for win, Rs. 9 and Rs. 5 for places

TRIAL STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10.

Mr M. Goculdass' STELLITE 10-10 Mr. T Goculdas 1
Mr. Vernon's BALIRA 11-10 Capt. Hance ... 2
Mr Goodwill's DESLIN 10.5 Mr. Ward ... 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Sellite, 3 to 1 against others.

Tote paid Rs 7 for win, Rs 5 and Rs. 7 for places.

KIRKEE DERBY. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10.

Mr. M. Goculdas' MARSHAL FOCH 9-12 Mr. T. Goculdass 1
Mr Vernon's CALIFORNIA 10-10 Major Burmester 2
Mr. A S. UDDAI 10-0 Mr. Bomord ... 3

Betting: 5 to 4 against Marshal Foch, 2 to 1 against California, 5 to 2 against Municipal, 5 to 1 Bhagya, Zenda, 6 Uddai, 10 Dholpore and Helicon.

Tote paid Rs. 8 for win, Rs. 5, 7 and Rs. 14 for places.

TROT ALONG HANDICAP. Distance 1 3/4 miles, over 7 flights.

Winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs 20, 3rd Rs. 10.

Capt. J H Wilkinson's CARBIDE 10-9 ed. 11-5 Mr. Bean 1
Capt. J E. Hance's WARRIOR 12-7 Owner 2
Col. Beaumont's SCOTTIFER 12-7 Serg. Price. 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Scottifer and Warrior, 6 to 1 against The Dot Clipper, 7 to 1 against Erebus, 10 to 1 Carbide.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for winner Rs. 15 and Rs. 6 for places.

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SATURDAY, 15TH JULY 1922

AT

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Professor Vaswani's book is a very helpful publication which explains "Swaraj" as it is understood (or at least ought to be understood in its widest significance) by the *intelligentia* of India. The present struggle, our author makes out, is a tug of war between Nationalism (in the broad sense) and the love of Liberty and Freedom on the one side and Power and Imperialism in the other. These have now reached a climax and a point of exhaustion, as it were, when Imperialism desires to trample down the spiritual aspirations of a rising Nation. Cult of Power leads to cult of violence and its necessary evils—hate and strife, struggle and discontent. Hate vibrations, we think, are fatal to any Government, foreign or national. Justice and efficiency may for a moment veil some dark deeds, yet lacking sympathy they cannot help showing up their darkness. The result is Agitation and Discontent which should at any cost be allayed. The solution lies in substituting Humanity for Imperialism and Sympathy for Power.

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ON

SATURDAY THE 15th JULY 1922

AT 6 P.M. (S.T.)

IN THE

BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Friday, July 14, 1922

"MESS-POT."

The British public are evidently beginning to realise that Mesopotamia, instead of being the Eldorado which was to add "lustre to the Empire," is proving to be more a mess-pot than anything else. The Colonial Office is, no doubt, trying to make the best of a bad bargain, but reading between the lines of Mr. Churchill's speech on the Colonial Office vote, it is obvious that the situation in Mesopotamia, at least as regards the British mandate, is becoming more and more serious and hopelessly complicated. Mr. Churchill, with simulated innocence, is puzzled to know why there is such "an extraordinary prejudice" in Mesopotamia and the East against the word "mandate." If Mr. Churchill realised that human nature abhors half-truths and hypocrisies more than down-right lies themselves, he would not ask why the Arabs are so very sceptical of British Ministers' "benevolent intentions" towards Iraq. If Mr. Churchill cares to refer to the Covenant of the League of Nations, he will find that freedom of choice of the people of the mandated country regarding the mandatory is one of the essential conditions of the "madate." But can Mr. Churchill, or any other British Minister, say, without the tongue in his cheek, that the British are in Iraq because of the free invitation of the people of that country and not because of the armed strength of Great Britain? Mr. Churchill is anxious to dispel the idea from the minds of the Arabs that a "mandate" implies servitude or degradation. But it is the Arabs, who wear the shoe, who are in the best position to say whether it pinches or not. Mr. Churchill's explanation of the object of the "mandate", that it is "to keep the mandatory power in order to make it conform to the obligations appropriate to it" is hardly any explanation at all. It simply begs the question, besides being conveniently vague. Military occupation simply because it is euphemistically described as a "mandate" does not cease to be irksome to a liberty-loving people.

With latter-day British Liberals like Sir Donald Maclean the prime consideration in the retention or relinquishment of the mandate is apparently that touching the pockets of the British tax-payer. If the mandate promises to be a highly paying concern, well and good. If it is likely to prove to be a white elephant or a serious burden on the national exchequer, it is time for the mandatory to quit the job. Such appears to be the frankly mercenary view of some of the Liberals at present. Whether the mandate would involve any undue hardship or humiliation to the inhabitants of Mesopotamia does not seriously concern these latter-day leaders of British democracy. And Mr. Churchill not only promises to reduce the present burdens on the British exchequer on Mesopotamia's account, but he has hopes also of making the mandate pay handsomely to the mandatory Power. It is true the British are not yet complete masters of the oil rights in Mesopotamia, the United States having set up some priority claims. But the dispute will doubtless be amicably settled, if the bargain is worth anything. As for South Kurdistan, Mr. Churchill assured the House that the British Government "did not wish to force the people of that country under the Government of Emir Feisul"—or to put it less euphemistically, under the mandate of the British. All the same "the Government was very anxious. . . . to develop any local variant to the self-Government given to Iraq, which commended itself to them." Mr. Churchill also believes that the interests of South Kurdistan and Iraq are so closely involved that ultimately they would come to a harmonious accord "without any compulsion on the part of Britain." But one wonders how "compulsion" can at all come in when it is Mr. Churchill's intention to help the South Kurdistan people to develop a form of self-Goernment "which commends itself to them." Are we to suppose that compulsion will come in Iraq, when rival parties spring, one upholding a form of Government approved by British Ministers and the other advocating a more independent one?

Mr. Churchill's speech ill-disguises the thin end of the wedge he is seeking to drive in South Kurdistan. Now Mr. Churchill and his colleagues are trying to bring Iraq and South Kurdistan under one mandate, because, as he says, the interests of both these countries are closely allied. But, if to-morrow Emir Feisul's Government, or any other Government of Iraq which may come into existence hereafter, should prove refractory, is there any guarantee that Mr. Churchill will not attempt to set up quite a distinct mandate in South Kurdistan, as he has done in Trans-Jordania? The interests of peoples of Syria, British Palestine and Trans-Jordania have been and will ever be one and undivided, but it has pleased British and French statesmen to set up three mandates, because they could not agree among themselves as to the sharing of the spoils of victory. So long as the destines of the peoples of madated territories are handled in this autocratic fashion by Allied statesmen, it is mere hypocrisy on the part of Mr. Churchill to talk of "benevolent intentions" and conformation to the wishes of the people of mandated territories. That is why the Arabs like all Eastern peoples are disgusted with the high-sounding platitudes of British statesmen.

KATHIAWAD.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji's able and dispassionate survey of the political situation in Kathiawad at the special session of the Kathiawad Political Conference held on Saturday and his clear and dignified statement of the constitutional position of the Indian States in their relation to the Suzerein Power and of the inalienable rights of the subjects of these States and Agency areas, must have come to his audience as a refreshing contrast to the platitudinous defences of "Law" and "Order" which they had been accustomed to hear from official tips or read in the papers in connection with official durbars or gubernatorial tours in Kathiawad. As an ex-puisne Judge of one of His Majesty's High Courts, Mr. Tyebji is in a better position to know about "Law" than those who make a show of installing that goddess above every other object of their veneration.

What is the position of "Law" in Kathiawad at present? Mr. Tyebji quoted a despatch sent by the Court of Directors to the East India Company in 1834, in which the first principle of legislation is stated to be "that no law except of an occasional kind or of some pressing emergency should be passed without having been submitted to mature deliberation and discussion." To-day, however, in the words of Mr. Tyebji, "Laws for Kathiawad may apparently be made without any other preliminary but a notification published in the Government "Gazette" over the signature of a Secretary to the Government!" Is it any wonder that under the regime of such lawless "Laws," respectable persons can be made liable, without trial and without an opportunity of defending themselves, to be hustled out of their homes to a prison and then to be exiled? The Hon. Mr. Hayward defended the conduct of the Agency officials at Rajkot by claiming that they acted under the powers derived from the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council of 1902. This order itself derives its force from the English Statute of 1890, entitled the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. Under that Act His Majesty the King-Emperor is empowered by Order to extend to a foreign country in which His Majesty has jurisdiction, certain enactments enumerated in a schedule to the statute, and subsequently added to by amending Acts. Mr. Tyebji could find no authority within these Acts or Orders for the Governor-in-Council legislating in the manner in which it has been claimed, or of ordering the arrest of persons even for the purpose of preventing bloodshed and disorder without being brought to trial.

The very half-heartedness and shifting character of Mr. Hayward's defence showed that it was a case of after thought and justification of the means by the end. Messrs. Mehta and Kothari were troublesome "agitators" who had to be got rid of, it did not matter how and by what means. Legal justification could be found at leisure in the dust-laden records of the Bombay Secretariat and through the ingenuity of the Legal Department. Such appears to have been the process of reasoning of those who reconciled themselves finally to the executive high-handedness in Rajkot. As Mr. Tyebji remarked, the Rajkot arrests are truly indicative of the chaos which prevails in Kathiawad with regard to the status and rights of the "subjects" of Indian States. It is imperatively necessary that order must be evolved out of this chaos as early as possible and the safety of the subjects of Kathiawad be ensured in a definite manner. The awakening that has occurred in Kathiawad, especially since the arrests, is a good omen and it is to be hoped that within the next few months definite steps will be taken to remedy matters on a permanent basis. A deputation is to wait on the Viceroy and it ought to give a definite lead to the movement in Kathiawad.

Notes of the Day

The Betrayal of the Arabs.

Mr. Churchill is now hard put to it to find excuses for retaining the British mandate over Palestine in order to make it a Jewish National Home. It does not matter to him that the overwhelming majority of the people of the country vigorously resent his "benevolent intentions." He protests, in a righteous tone, that though in 1915 "an undertaking was given to the Sheriff of Mecca that the British Government would recognise and support the independence of the Arabs within the territories in which Britain was free to act, without detriment to the interests of the Allies", she "had always regarded and continued to regard Palestine as excluded by these provisos from the scope of the undertaking." And this, Mr. Churchill asks us to believe, is "clear from the fact that in 1916 they (the British Government) concluded an agreement with France and Russia under which Palestine would receive special treatment." In plain English, what Mr. Churchill now admits is this that in 1915 the British Government bought the support of the Arabs against their rulers, the Turks, with the promise of independence in Palestine as well as Arabia and Iraq, but in 1916 they entered into a secret pact with France and Russia, under which Palestine was to receive special treatment. This betrayal of the Arabs, who had betrayed their own rulers, has been sufficiently exposed in the past, but the admission coming from Mr. Churchill is a significant commentary on the diplomatic methods of British "statesmen" and on the sanctity they attach to pledges. Mr. Churchill seeks support from Emir Feisul who, he says, was the first to suggest in 1921 that Palestine should be included in the pledge, but when the British Government's view-point was explained to him he said that he was prepared to accept the statement that the Government intended to exclude Palestine. Mr. Churchill might have added that Feisul's acquiescence in the statement was bought with the price of the throne of Mesopotamia. Support coming from such quarter only makes the betrayal of the Arabs more tragic and the dishonour of Britain the greater.

The "Independent."

We heartily welcome back the revived "Independent" to the fold of Indian journalism. Our readers are aware of the circumstances in which its career of public service was interrupted. Few newspapers have been dealt harder blows at the hands of a relentless bureaucracy than the "Independent" and few have been able to secure the self-sacrificing devotion of fearless workers. The first number of the revived journal contains messages of welcome from prominent leaders and journalists, including Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Chotani, Mr. Patel, Mr. Rajagopalchari and Kasturiranga Iyer. Pandit Motilal Nehru, who is its founder and who modestly describes himself as its "comrade-in-arms", welcomes it on "its discharge from the field-hospital and return to the firing line." Under the editorship of Mr. D. G. Upson, lately a member of the staff of this journal, we have no doubt it will acquit itself honourably in the non-violent struggle for India's freedom.

Mr. Sastri and His Valet.

A correspondent writes:—

For a whole week I have been trying to read the riddle of "New India's" disclaimer touching Mr. Sastri's alleged valet. Is the valet a myth? I affirm he is a reality and it was no invention of any Ceylon paper. All that "New India" says is that there is "a servant" paid by Mr. Sastri himself. That does not obliterate the Carlton Hotel valet whose shape and person is amenable to ocular test. "New India" was apparently quibbling. Of course, Mr. Sastri could afford to pay, because he draws £200 a month, besides travelling allowances on ambassadorial scale. The two "junior Sastris" are not in the overseas picture, but the conception was by no means preposterous. Not long ago, Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay of the British Guiana deputation wanted to take his son with him. It was rightly decided by the authorities not to make him a charge on the deputation. The son did not go. The Sastri mission is of more pregnant import and to me it was nothing inconceivable that his entourage might include two kinsmen. The journey is of an exceptional order—historic. The feature was mentioned without qualification by the Ceylon paper which jumbled the two "junior Sastris" in the company of the Carlton Hotel valet. The fact acquits you of blame but the "Servant paid by himself" is no other than the valet paid out of £200 a month. Will "New India" deny it?

The Humiliating Attitude.

The "Catholic Herald of India" puts the Sastrian controversy in a nutshell:—

Mr. Sastri is much blamed for touring Australia at India's expense, and instead of boldly claiming an open door for India, pusillanimously whining for a vote. Of course, he should not have gone, as India is not in a position to claim any favour from the other Dominions. She is a good milch-cow, but her legs are tied. Give India the status of a Dominion, in other words, give her the power of retaliation, and we would settle the question in five minutes, the time to cable to Australia: "No Indians in Australia, no Australians in India." That is business. You don't ask another country for a favour unless you have the reserve power behind to claim it. Mr. Sastri has none of this, and he is wiping Australian ground with his knees, the attitude that exactly suits the status of India. The attitude is humiliating, but the only alternative was not to send him. If a maidservant's messenger is not listened to, the only thing for her is to become a lady.

In other words, self-respect ought to be evolved in India first.

"Municipal Constitution."

In our leading article on Wednesday, dealing with the Select Committee's report on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, we were led into a serious error in suggesting that the municipal constitution as amended by the Bill does not contain a provision for enabling women to stand as candidates for election to the Corporation. The original Bill does contain a provision removing the existing disqualification of women voters. In these circumstances, the necessity of coopting women representatives will not rise. We would, therefore, suggest that the number of representatives to be elected by rent-payers should be increased to 84 and the Corporation should be empowered to fill up the remaining 16 seats by nominating representatives of classes which may not be able to secure adequate representation

Pathan Terrorism.

We published on Wednesday the account of Pathan terrorism at Mahim where the house of a grain-dealer was looted in the early hours of Monday last. Residents of Mahim and Matunga have frequently written to us to say that it has become unsafe to reside in the suburbs on account of raids of a gang of Pathans. It is amazing that notwithstanding the constant complaints of the residents, no adequate effort seems to have been made by the City Police to bring the offenders to book. Is it because Police force is undermanned in its lower ranks and top-heavy that there are not sufficient constables to safeguard the lives and property of residents at Dadar, Matunga and Mahim? Or, are the Police not able to arrest these highwaymen?

Dr. Ray's Example.

The enthusiasm of the great Bengali scientist, Dr. P. C. Ray, for the Charkha and Khaddar, seems to know no bounds, despite his old age and indifferent health, not to say anything of his innumerable preoccupations in the scientific and educational fields. In the "Sunday Chronicle" of last week we reproduced a photo of this patriotic son of Bengal, in simple Khaddar dress, watching a Charkha class of women and children at work in his native village in Khulna District. Whenever he can snatch a few days from his work in the college or laboratory in Calcutta, he is to be found tramping the villages and carrying the message of the Charkha to the cottages of the poor. A Gosainhat correspondent of a Calcutta contemporary describes Dr. Ray's itinerary towards the end of last month, in these terms: "On the way (to Palong) he halted at Naria for half an hour. He was given a hearty welcome though there was a heavy downpour. He went barefooted through the muddy way from Palong Bandar to the High School. When the sky was clear people gathered numbering about five thousand in the school compound when he addressed a meeting for two hours on the utility of the 'Charka" 'Khaddar,' and Untouchability. Next day he went by boat to Chikandi where he addressed a similar gathering. From Chikandi he went to Angaria in the evening. An immense crowd of people numbering about seven thousand greeted him and he delivered an address on the same subject. On the morning of the 2nd he visited the weaving factory in Madhyapara and addressed a large gathering of men and women at Idilpur." It must be a sight for the gods, indeed, to see the frail and aged figure of this world-famed scientist, tramping from village to village and carrying the torch of patriotism from door to door. When a country can yet claim the homage of such patriotic sons she need not despair of the future.

THE LURE OF THE COUNCILS

(By L. G. K.)

IV *

An attempt has been made to take a general survey in these columns of this question of the Nationalist entry into the Councils. There is no doubt that to a very large number of the voters, the Councils are a meaningless sham. They will appear as something very tangible and material to them if either they give some definite relief in taxation, or become distasteful by their proposals to impose additional taxation. They are powerless to do the former. They have not the political courage to do the latter. Is it not, therefore, a wise policy to leave the Moderates severely alone with these Councils, thus helping to further the importance of Mahatma Gandhi's advice of putting the Moderates and the Englishmen in India at their ease?

The differing horizons.

To the Non-cooperator, if he really believes in the efficacy of quietly, patiently and systematically bringing about a change in the *economic* ideal of the masses, the entry into the Councils is a pure waste of time If the Non-cooperator really wishes to bring about a change in the social and political outlook of the Indian masses he will have his hands full in creating the machinery, educational and social, which will produce young men and young women who are self-reliant and who have a faith in their country, in her past glories and her immediate future. The horizon of Moderate hopes, whenever one carefully scans it, is always found to be blurred by a dark cloud of petitions and protests. The longer the petition, the richer its abundance of quotation from previous appeals to a previous race of Englishmen, the greater is the Moderates' confidence in its potency. The more elegantly worded the protest, the greater is the Moderates' faith in its use. They are always looking to an extraneous agency to better the condition of India. They will not look to the potentialities of their own people. The faith in them is always to be buttressed on the good intentions of this Englishman in Parliament, or that labour leader who hopes to enter it. Wherever they are in India they will create an English environment around them, as if they are exotics on the very soil which produced them. It is not a matter for surprize that they do not enthuse over the Khilafat question. They do not understand it, because they do not generally know either the history or the importance of it. To them it would appear to be more important to know how William Rufus died than to have a knowledge of the history of the political occupation in successive centuries of the Holy Places of Islam.

The Gandhi ideal.

Ours is a different ideal, we are slowly but steadily acquiring a different outlook on life. Our duties as Indians appear to us to lie in a different direction. It would be worth their while for all the Nationalist leaders seeking an entry into the Councils to spend all their energy in cementing further the Hindu-Muslim unity and developing it into the Unity of all the races which have made and are making India their home. It will be much better to do this, than to fritter away our time in discussing how many seats the representatives of a particular community should have in the new Councils. It will be a task certainly worth the attempt to make the non-Brahmins feel that the educated classes, which are very naturally very often confused with the Brahmin class, are willing to spend their energy, time and money in giving them ample opportunities of education and in freeing them from the social fetters and disabilities, which at present tie them down to a life of ignominy and servility. Why should not the Indian National Congress have an All-India Volunteer Service whose members will, as full-time workers, devote themselves to the problem of systematic village propaganda, explaining the political importance as well as the economic utility of Khaddar? It is notorious that until now the Executive of the Congress has not been able to organise such a service. Is it not possible for the very able Maratha politicians, who appear to form a separate camp amongst Congressmen, particularly to create an opinion for entry into the Councils, rather to devote themselves to the education of Congress *pracharakas*—travelling volunteers—who after a systematic study of Indian economic conditions will travel about from village to village, bridging over, as they progress on their tour of enlightenment, the gulf of suspicion and distrust which yawns between the classes and the masses in this country?

Constructive work

It is curious that those who are seeking to participate in the Dyarchy are at the same time running down as impracticable and hopeless every single item of the Congress propaganda. Yet they elect to call themselves Non-cooperators. What is not usually appreciated is that Mahatma Gandhi's programme only asked us to do, in negative phraseology, positive things. "Thou shall not enter the Councils," only means that thou shalt be free to secure a better understanding of the mass mind in India than in wasting thy time in the Council chamber. "Thou shalt forsake the practice of law," only meant that thou shalt be free, with thy legal training and acumen to make impossible the putting into action of lawless laws. "Thou shalt boycott the schools and colleges of the Government" only meant that thou shalt be free to assist in the creation of a mentality which will depend more on self-reliant efforts than on spoon-fed education by alien hands. "Thou shalt boycott foreign cloth" only meant that with the wearing of Khaddar, thou wilt assist in the economic regeneration of India.

This is the true import of the Mahatma's teaching. Each of these exhortations has

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared in our issues of July 10, 11 and 13.

HAGUE CONFERENCE

BREAK DOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS.

OWING TO RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

The Hague Conference has broken down owing to the attitude of the Russians.

PRIVATE PROPERTY SUB-COMMISSION.

DEADLOCK DUE TO SOVIET STUBBORNNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

Hague.—A meeting of the Private Property Sub-Commission at which Sir Phillip Lloyd Graeme presided lasted three hours. The chairman in unequivocal terms detailed numerous points on which Russians had failed to define their intentions. They were notably in regard to the recognition of debts and payment of compensation and the future status of property holders. M. Litvinoff requested that the question of credits be considered separately, but Sir Phillip Lloyd Graeme expressed the opinion that credits and porperty guarantees were interlinked and announced that it was useless continuing the conference, if this was the Russians' final word. The Debts Committee sitting simultaneously was practically at a deadlock and failing a *volte face* on the part of the Russians, delegates are preparing to leave on Saturday.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOVIET DELEGATES.

UNSATISFACTORY RUSSIAN REPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 12.

The Hague.—The breakdown of the conference was in accordance with anticipation. It was only the medjation of Sir Phillip Lloyd Graeme and Mr. Hilton Young between the Russian and French delegations that prevented an earlier rupture. Delegates were early astir in anticipation of the crisis when a written questionnaire, drafted by non-Russians during the week-end, was presented to the Russians at a joint sitting of the Private Property Sub-Commission. The questionnaire asked the conditions of tenure and the working of private property, the methods of its taxation and demanded details of properties to be returned and the reason for non-return of other properties and what compensation it was proposed to give for the latter. It also insisted on the freedom of internal and external trade. The nature of the Russian replies was such that the delegates agreed that it was impossible, with the best intentions, to come to terms with the Soviet.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

REDUCTION IN BRITISH IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

The Board of Trade returns show that June imports were £74,298,000, decrease of £3,873,000 compared with June of last year and exports were £52,145,000, an increase of £13,993,000.

GRODEN DEPOT EXPLOSION,

145 PEOPLE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

Berlin.—The explosion at Groden Explosives Depot near Cuxhaven occurred after inspection by an Interallied Commission, a member of which was slightly injured. All windows in Cuxhaven were shattered and many roofs were carried off. Altogether 145 people were injured.

LONDON-INDIA AIR SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 12.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions on the subject of the London-India Air Service, Col. Guest said the practicability of the Imperial mail service to India by heavier than air machines was still being considered by the Civil Aviation Advisory Board and he hoped its report would be published before the recess. Col. Guest added that Commander Burney's scheme had been fully considered by the Air Ministry, which from a technical point of view regarded it as a notable advance offering reasonable prospect of success. The matter had since been referred to the Committee of Imperial Defence, but a decision had not yet been reached, but he hoped to be able to announce it within a few days.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Prince of Wales received to-day Their Highnesses Maharaja of Bikaner, Maharaja of Karpurthala, Maharaja of Navanagar and Aga Khan.

Admiral John Moresby is dead.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Glen-coats chairman of J. . P. Coats Ltd.

EGYPT'S NEW STATUS.

GRUMBLING EUROPEAN OFFICIALS.

COMPENSATION AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.

Replying to Lord Raglan in the House of Lords to-day, the Earl of Crawford said that Government was fully alive to the fact that the change in the status of Egypt completely altered the constitution of non-Egyptian officials. With regard to their future prospects and present working conditions, the greatest possible care had been taken both in London and Cairo to devote every attention to the elaboration of some scheme whereby officials whom the Egyptian Government might elect to dismiss, and those who reasonably felt that their prospects were so impaired by the changed regime as to justify them in resigning, should receive adequate compensation in addition to the pension to which they were entitled. The application of these principles to temporary as well as permanent officials had been insisted upon, and Government was determined to protect the legitimate interests of those officials.

12TH JULY CELEBRATIONS IN BELFAST.

CITY IN HOLIDAY MOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 12.

Enthusiastic scenes took place in Belfast to-day which is on a holiday celebrating the twelfth of July festival. Great precautions were taken to preserve order during a procession of fifty thousand men of the Orange Order, which marched with banners flying and bands playing to Ballylesson. Police and troops were massed on the route and armoured cars stationed at danger points.

The Orange Grand Master, Sir Joseph Davison, presided at a mass meeting at Ballylesson and Sir James Craig was the principal speaker. Up to now there have been no disorders.

NEW S. IRISH PARLIAMENT.

OPENING INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 12.

The opening of the new South Irish Parliament has been postponed indefinitely in view of the unsettled conditions.

LATER

The Irish Provisional Government announces that Parliament stands prorogued for a further fortnight.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CORK ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 12.

Round about communications have been established with Cork, but hitherto no information has been received from the city. Reports from Galway district indicate Free State troops are driving a wedge between the various Irregular commands. The Free State commandant at Sligo stormed the important Ballymote barracks and captured the garrison with arms, ammunition and transport.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MEN'S DOUBLES WON BY ANDERSON AND LYCETT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

At Wimbledon in the lawn tennis finals Anderson and Lycett beat Patterson and O'Hara Wood 3—6, 7—9, 6—4, 6—3, 11—9 in Men's Doubles. The holders were Lycett and Max Woosnam but the latter did not participate on account of an injury.

Mlle Lenglen and Miss Ryan, the holders of the Women's Doubles championship, beat Mrs. Stocks and Miss McKane 6—0, 6—4 in the final round. O'Hara Wood and Mlle Lenglen defeated the holders, Lycett and Miss Ryan 6—0, 6—3 in mixed doubles.

The final of the men's doubles produced a strenuous battle. The tactics were characterised by powerful and accurate driving with no rallies, Patterson and Anderson alike killing brilliantly every opportunity for an extended play. Lycett played the game of his life and his magnificent generalship and resource were predominant factors in the victory.

INTER-VARSITY CRICKET

CAMBRIDGE BEATS OXFORD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

At Lord's Cambridge beat Oxford by an innings and 100 runs. Cambridge scored 403 for 4 wickets and declared. Of this total Chapman made 102 not-out and Hubert Ashton made 90 not-out. Oxford in their first innings made 222 to which Hedges contributed 44. Allen took five wickets for 60 runs during Oxford's first innings. In their second innings Oxford made 81, Allen taking 4 wickets for 18.

"ISLAM."

WHAT IT STANDS FOR

LECTURE BY MR. PICKTHALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 11.

On Monday evening Mr. Pickthall delivered an interesting and thoughtful lecture at Khalikdina Hall on Islam. Seth Hajee Abdullah Haron presided. Long before the hour of lecture the hall was quite full. On the platform as among the audience were people of different shades of political opinion including several Parsi gentlemen. The lecture threw an entirely new light on the significance of Islam and covered much new ground. After a few preparatory remarks, Mr. Pickthall said that Islam meant surrender and with the Arabic prefix, "Al" it meant *the surrender* of man's soul to God. According to the Quran Sharif the word Muslim denoted not only followers of the final Prophet but followers of all other Prophets, who believed that there was one God. He quoted the *ayat* from the Quran which meant that "Verily he who believes in Allah, the Day of Judgment and does right has his reward with God." Every Prophet had brought a message from Allah but the institution of priest-craft had always hampered dissemination of the spirit of the message and confined it to a particular clique. At the time when the final Prophet came the message was forgotten and Truth was lost. The Jews thought that Truth consisted in their religion only, while the Christians propounded the doctrine that revelation could only be secured through the blood of Christ. They believed that the utterance of a particular formula was enough to bring salvation to man. Prophet Muhammed came to restore religion in Arabia in its original form as the religion of Abraham. Had it been his only mission it would have been a national movement, but the Prophet left it as a world movement. His true mission was to make people worshippers of one God, no matter to whatever religion they belonged. He sent messengers to various countries, who preached that as every one was in the hands of God and different religions were different roads leading to the same Goal, people should not quarrel on details of religion. A non-Muslim surrendering his soul to God was better than the Muslim who did not resign to the will of Allah. The basic doctrine of Islam was that Allah was the actual King Sovereign of us all and abandonment of terrible wars and unnecessary quarrels alone would lead to the progress of humanity as a whole.

It was a great tragedy, the speaker observed, several ambassadors had been selfish and could not arrive at the simple fundamental proposition that Allah was the actual ruler of the world. The Jews and Christians being interested in the new religion of Islam, approached the Prophet and tried to persuade. Him to come back to their fold, but when they failed in their efforts, they strove to ruin Him by all means. The Prophet was persecuted and His ambassadors were killed. He fought in self-defence. Deliberate attempts of the Christians to destroy the new religion led to a war between the Christendom and Islam. Even in the Greeko-Turkish war it was the Greeks who were aggressors. Of course, there were so many aspects of the subject that it was difficult for him which to choose as the essential feature. Islam, he argued, was the same to-day as it was in days of the Prophet, namely, the call of Islam to believe in one God, the actual ruler of the universe. The eternal law of oneness of God was irrevocable and knew no exception.

"ALLAH-HO-AKBAR."

The lecturer went on to say that he heard cries of "Allah-ho-Akbar" at the station that day. "Alla-ho-Akbar" meant God was greater than any man, any king. Anything which can be conceived of the highest man on earth was nothing when compared to God. This cry, said Mr. Pickthall, to him was the best of all national cries, as it meant something. The laws of God of nature were more wonderful than aeroplanes and other inventions of science, which only led to war and prevented peace. The test for Christian nations had been whether a particular individual or nation was Christian or non-Christian, while Islam provided the test by conduct and nothing else. Non-Muslims obeying the eternal laws were better than a Muslim disobeying them. Europeans thought that religion had nothing to do with politics. The former meant fatherhood of God while politics of the West were marked by hatred with the result that to Englishmen the Czar of Russia was better than the Sultan of Turkey. Slaughter of Muslims by the Greeks was overlooked and truth was hushed up, but a slight deviation on the part of Turkey, even when in defence, was magnified.

ISLAM—RELIGION OF ALLAH.

Mr. Pickthall said he was not there to proselotyse, but urged the audience to discard the unessential points and concentrate on the essential aspects of religion. They would find the religion of Allah was Islam, namely, complete surrender of soul to God, to the exclusion of all other things. Every one wanted success and for the last 1,300 years a cry had gone forth five times a day from the pulpit of every mosque for the success of not one man at the cost of another, but of the human race as a whole, without barriers of caste, creed and colour. But the Turkish people had suffered much at the hands of Christians, who had massacred the former in Asia Minor and when the Turks stopped the advance of Greece, spirit of indignation electrified the Turkish nation, which ran to help Mustafa Kemal, then only an ordinary man. As God would have it the result was that on several occasions the Greeks numerically stronger than the Turks had been demoralised and sustained defeat at the hands of the Turks, who were prompted by motive of defending their hearths and homes. The position of the Turks was wonderfully strong, he said deliberately and the question they had all to decide was whether they were on the side of God's laws, on side of those who were fighting for their hearths and homes, or on the side of the perpetrators of injustice. If they were on the side of the latter, they might triumph for a short time but the time would come when the supporters of injustice would change their minds or lose their position. There was a clear issue raised by the Turkish problem between right and wrong, and they had to consider whether they would be on the side of God's law or of the people who imagined themselves to be rulers of a part of this world.

VICEROYALTY OF MANKIND.

Continuing, Mr. Pickthall said another great lesson taught by Islam was the Viceroyalty of all mankind of the Sovereign of the universe. No man was a ruler on earth and men who broke their promises, who butchered people simply because they had different colour, were felons. He was quite sure the cause of truth and justice would be vindicated. At present there were thousands and millions, while two years ago there were only hundreds in England itself who desired justice for Asia which was the mother of all religions. At present the revival of Asia was in process and even ill-treatment of Indians abroad indicated that revival was a fact. None should be afraid of Asia as no hatred of colour would enter into it. He warmly acknowledged in himself brotherly and kind treatment received from the Asiatics.

Concluding, Mr. Pickthall appealed to the people to stand upright so that India might furnish an example of triumph of justice and righteousness of the cause and he was sure the seeming failure would prove a solid success for India, a genuine failure for her opponents. (Applause). The lecturer resumed his seat amidst cries of "Alla-ho-Akbar" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai."

The Chairman briefly explained the main points of the lecture and warmly thanked the lecturer for the pains he had taken to instruct them on several features of Islam. The Chairman, I may mention, had, in introducing the lecturer to the audience, eulogised the services of Mr. Pickthall to the cause of Islamic religion and humanity at large and thanked him for kindly taking the trouble of giving them the lecture regardless of personal discomforts occasioned by travelling and exertions during the Conference week.

TORIES BETTER THAN LIBERALS.

MR. PICKTHALL ON PRESENT SITUATION,

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 11.

There was a public meeting on the Idgah Maidan at which more than ten-thousand people were present. Mr. Sundardas, a leading merchant and Congress worker of Karachi presided. Mr. Pickthall, who was the principal speaker, addressed the meeting on "The present political situation." In the course of his speech, Mr. Pickthall referred to the feeling of disappointment felt in some quarters at the calling off of Civil Disobedience after the horrible tragedy of Chouri Chaura. He hoped that th efeeling was only temporary. They had to make sure of their foundation when they took their next move. They had therefore been given hard work, as some thought work of humdrum sort, and many of them of course did not like such work. But they must realise that work of unostentatious kind was absolutely necessary, and, if they wanted to succeed speech-making was of no use unless it inspired them to vigorous work.

Mr. Pickthall then said that he had lately returned from England. Whilst he was staying in England he had found his people, at any rate the influential amongst them, had false and wrong ideas about the aims and objects of Non-Cooperation movement. He had found them labouring under the delusion that the movement had for its object the turning out of India Englishmen and confiscate their property. He had done all that he could to eradicate wrong and absurd notions prevalent among the people. He had seen many people and talked to them about India and sometimes had stormy interviews with Tories and Die-hards, and in the end found some of them saying "If it is so then Indian cause is just and India should get Swaraj to-morrow." But, continued Mr. Pickthall, he had not been able to wring similar answer from English Liberals. He described how he once addressed some Liberal M. P's. at Oxford representing Lancashire interests and financed by Lancashire, and had found them saying that they did not care at all for the sentimentality about India and asked the speaker whether if they got Swaraj to-morrow, Indians would call off

(Continued on next page.)

CHINESE REVOLUTION.

DR. SUN AT CANTON.

BRITISH THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

Canton.—After running the gauntlet of shore forts, Dr. Sun Yat Sen has anchored off Canon. British warships "Moth" and "Tarantula" and an American gunboat cleared for action, and threatened to take strong action if Dr. Sun's warships fired on Canton. Dr. Sun thereupon undertook not to fire and now remains bottled up. His sway appears to be limited over the command of 4 or 5 small gunboats.

REPARATION PAYMENTS.

GERMANY DEMANDS AN IMMEDIATE MORATORIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 12.

Paris.—Declaring the situation has become irremediable unless a speedy provisional agreement is reached, Germany has requested the Reparations Commission to grant an immediate moratorium for all payments for the rest of the year and also certain cash payments due in 1923 and 1924. The German Government also suggests resumption of the loan negotiations.

REDUCTION IN RY. RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 13.

A general reduction in railway rates will be made from the first of August, as a result of an agreement between English and Welsh companies and the Federation of British Industries, which was ratified yesterday.

DUTY ON COTTON IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 13.

Washington.—The Senate has approved of a tariff of seven cents per pound on imported longstaple cotton.

NEW GERMAN SHIPPING SERVICE TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

Paris.—A message from Hamburg reports that Herr Stinnes will inaugurate a shipping service from Hamburg to India in October.

FURTHER RECOVERY OF THE MARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

German marks recovered to 1885, the improvement being inspired by the belief that there is better prospect of the situation being taken in hand.

BISLEY SHOOTING COMPETITION.

LONDON, July 12.

Lancing won the Ashburton shield at Bisley.

SEARCH FOR ARMS AT MAGDEBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

A search for hidden arms at Magdeburg resulted in the discovery of twelve hundred carbines, fifty machine-guns and much equipment and ammunition.

TATA IRON AND STEEL DEBENTURES

POOR RESPONSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

Dealings began in Tata Iron and Steel debentures to-day on the basis of two and a half per cent discount.

LATER.

Underwriters are left with 68 per cent of Tata debentures. The poor response is attributed to the general upset to markets owing to exchange chaos.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH.

STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS SELLING KHADI,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

The students and the professors of the National College are singing national songs and selling Khaddar on every Sunday.

U. P. LANDHOLDERS' CONFERENCE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 13.

Lieut. Raj Durga Narain Singh of Tirwa belonging to Agra Province will preside over the U.P. Landholders' Conference which meets here to-morrow.

AN ENGLISH DAILY IN CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 13.

Mr. Dhulekar M.A., L.L.B., has declared himself before the District Magistrate of Cawnpore as printer and publisher of the "Free India," an English daily to be started shortly.

"GANDHI AND ANARCHY."

SUIT AGAINST SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

SIR M. O'DWYER'S NEW MOVE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 13.

It is understood, from what seems to be reliable information received by the last mail, that a notice of an intended suit has been received by Sir Sankaran Nair from Sir Michael O'Dwyer for damages for alleged defamatory statements made about the former in the book "Gandhi and Anarchy."

It is understood that Sir Sankaran Nair intends fighting out the suit if it is filed and may cite as witnesses important public men in jail and out of it.

The points in issue are understood to involve the nature of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration in the Punjab.

"MAHATMA-TRUE FRIEND OF GOVERNMENT."

PT. NEHRU ON BARDOLI PROGRAMME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 13.

At a crowded public meeting held last evening, Dr. Khare presiding, a resolution congratulating Dr. Hedgewar on his release after completing one year's rigorous imprisonment was proposed and carried unanimously.

Afterwards Hakim Ajmal Khan addressed the same meeting, attended by thousands. The overflow meeting was addressed by Dr. Ansari and Mr. V. J. Patel outside the Venkatesh Theatre. Hakim Ajmal Khan, in the course of his speech, said that the Congress programme adopted at Bardoli was not intended to attain Swaraj but to prepare the ground and make people fit for Swaraj

Pandit Nehru followed and congratulated C. P. in the matter of repression. He said that there was not so much repression in this Province as in the province from which he came. Non-Cooperators were considered as the Government's enemies, but Mr. Gandhi was a true friend of Government as he preached non-violence. Referring to the Moderates he expressed that Mr. Sastri's mission was most disappointing. Mr. Sastri was neither expressing and representing the views of the Liberals nor those of nationalists. If the Bardoli programme was completed, Swaraj was nearer. Civil Disobedience had been postponed for some time to prepare the people. The Bardoli programme was the first step to win the desired goal. Concluding, he earnestly appealed to the people to follow Mr. Gandhi's programme at least for discipline's sake, and exhorted them to take full advantage of the teachings of the late Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, as such men were not born very often.

"THE AKALI."

EDITOR ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 13.

Giani Hira Singh, the Editor of the "Akali" has been arrested under Section 124 A, I.P.C.

MR. S. R. DAS.

BENGAL'S NEW ADVOCATE GENERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 13.

A communique states:—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel, Bengal, to act as Advocate General for that Presidency during the absence on leave of Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons K.C., Barrister-at-Law or until further orders.

CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AT NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 13.

Pandit Motilal Nehru joined the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee on Tuesday night. The Committee during its two days' stay examined Dr. Moonje, Messrs. Abhyankar and Gokhale, Dr. Paranjpye, Messrs. Samiullakhan, Atre, Deshpande, Deshmukh Ambolkar, District Congress officials, and several others. Further, the Committee examined the representatives of so-called untouchables and had a free talk with them. The Committee completed its enquiry and left for Akola last night.

SIR HARCOURT'S GOVERNORSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 13.

It is understood that a leading non-cooperator who is also a well-known Khilafatist and member of the All-India Congress and Khilafat Committees will be one of the speakers on the resolution at the Landholders' Conference about the extension of the term of the Governorship of Sir Harcourt Butler. It is stated he would place the non-cooperation view of the question neither to support nor oppose the extension but it is likely that he will pay a tribute to Sir Harcourt and speak of his sympathy for Indian aspirations and for the Khilafat cause.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Reading dined with Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan at Viceregal Lodge on July 12th. (A. P.)

Mr. C. Van L. Engert arrived at Government House, on Wednesday.

"WAGING WAR AGAINST KING."

AN INFLUENTIAL MOPLAH FAMILY UNDER TRIAL.

DEPOSITION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, July 12.

Mr. G. H. B. Jackson the Special Judge at Calicut was engaged yesterday in hearing of one of the most sensational cases connected with the Moplah rebellion in Malabar. The accused being Koyappathody Kunhamed, of Karumarakkad Amshom, Ernad Taluk. Koyappathody Moyankutty, Koyappathody Ahmedkutty and Koyappathody Kunhamedkutty all relatives belonging to the wealthiest Moplah family in Malabar. They were charged with waging war against the King under section 121 I. P. C. The second accused was also charged with murder, while the third and the fourth were charged with mischief by fire under section 436 I. P. C. Accused were defended by Messrs. Nugent Grant Bar.-at-Law of Madras, K. P. Gopala Menon Bar-at-Law of Madras, C. V. Narasiah Bar-at-Law of Coimbatore, Manjeri Rama Iyer of Calicut and six other vakils of Calicut and Madras. The Court had been crowded with people.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

The case for prosecution was that on or about the 20th of August last several Moplahs were even prior to it actively engaged in anti-Government propaganda known as Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement, rose in open rebellion against the British Crown at Tirurangadi under the leadership of one Ali Masaliar. The rebellion spread with great rapidity to the other parts of Ernad Taluk to which the accused belonged. The avowed object of the rising was the subversion of British rule in Malabar and the establishment in its stead, of what was described as a Khilafat kingdom. The methods adopted by the rebels for the attainment of their object were many and various. The murder of public servants and loyal subjects, destruction of public buildings and records, cutting of communications, marching in armed bands proclaiming the establishment of Khilafat rule, collection of arms, fighting military force of the Crown, holding of Khilafat court, trying persons thereat and forcibly converting Hindus to Islamic faith, etc. Accused were members of a very rich and influential Moplah Family which exercised considerable influence over people of their locality. Accused made common cause with the insurgents, waged war against the King and abetted waging of such war on or about the 20th of October. Accused collected armed rebels at Konnara with the object. of waging war against the King on or about the 22nd of October. Accused along with Konnara Thangal a notorious rebel leader who remains to be arrested led an armed mob to the village Munsiff's court of Cheruvayoor and caused destruction by fire of the buliding and the records kept there on or about the 26th of October and Accused Nos. 1 and 2 attempted to collect arms for waging war on the same day. Accused No. 3 and Konnara Thangal caused the death of a goldsmith named Erachu on latter's refusal to become a convert to Mohamedanism on or about the 29th of October. Accused No. 1 and 2 were in command of the armed rebels at Konnara; sent them out with directions to fight and kill British troops who were at Vayakkad. They were given Khilafat flags and reported to have fought and returned victorious in open defiance of the constituted authority of Government and public demonstration of the establishment of Khilafat rule and Khilafat courts were held presided over by accused No. 2 and Konnara Thangal and accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 assisted thereat with other rebels. The 3rd and 4th accused presided over another court and tried one Mundakkal Koru and others and ordered confiiscation of their properties and committed them for trial before a superior Khilafat court at Konnara. Subsequently Koru was murdered by the rebels. Accused made a deliberate attempt at Arivikode in conjunction with Variamkunnath Kunhamed Hajee a notorious rebel leader to bring the whole country into Khilafat rule and for that purpose the wholesale conversion of Hindus were made on the pain of death. Accused took part in intimidating loval subjects of His Majesty to own allegiance to Khilafat Raj.

FIRST WITNESS FOR PROSECUTION.

The first witness for prosecution was Subedar Sanjeeva Menon of the Special Police Force. Examined by Mr. A. V. Govinda Menon, Public Prosecutor, South Malabar who conducted the prosecution assisted by the Prosecuting Inspector of Police, this witness stated among other things that he had along with a volunteer corps proceeded to Cheruvayoor Amshom to arrest certain rebels. He arrested sixteen rebels with guns and swords and some stolen property. Koyappathody accused's family people and the village Munsiff of Cheruvayoor were assisting him on the 19th of October. He again went to Cheruvayoor with three hundred special policemen. It was then that he got information through accused No. 2, that the Hindu temples were being burnt at Cheruvayoor. The 2nd accused joined them and told them that he would go in advance and send boats and men to help the force, but when they reached the riverside, they found no boats and no men. They crossed the river in an old ferry boats and went to accused's house. Accused told them that there was no accommodation there and that they could occupy Theyyampadi Kulloom that night. Accused went to Kalloom and returned saying that he would send boats and men and rations next morning. Accused did not turn up as promised. If accused wanted they could have accompanied the force to Calicut on 25th. Again a force went to Konnara mosque. On way they were ambushed by the rebels and ten of them including a British officer were wounded.

Court.—Is it the case for the Crown that accused was responsible for ambush?

Public Prosecutor.—The accused could have very easily averted trouble. There is evidence to show that accused sent out some men to fight the force.

SECOND PROSECUTION WITNESS.

Next witness Gopalan Nayer, a Constable of the Special Police Force stated that the first and the second accused were helping Nayer the village Munshiff of Cheruvayoor by sending Moplahs to watch the house. He was not in police force then. He rendered all possible assistance to the military when they reached there. The first accused or the others did not render any help to the military. On his way to the village Munsiff's house after the departure of the military he was seized by the Moplah rebels who told him that Konnara Thargal had ordered them to produce him before him for assisting troops. He was accordingly taken to Konnara mosque where there were about fifty armed rebels. Konnara Thangal asked the rebels to keep in custody and to go and set fire to Theyyampadi Kulloom where the military stayed. They did accordingly next day. He was taken to the house of the village Munsiff of Theruvayur where there were more than five hundred Moplah rebels who looted the village Munsiff's house and set fire to all Government records. He was subsequently produced before Konnara Thangal who told him that he was to be murdered for assisting the troops and that his case would be decided that night. He was asked to pray in a mosque where there was *Jumma* service after 12 a.m. that day. There were over 1000 Moplahs for service. Most of them were armed with guns and swords. Accused were among those assembled in the mosque.

Court.—Did accused only pray or do anything else?

Witness.—Accused only repeated prayers.

Continuing witness stated that Konnara Thangal addressed the gathering in mosque urging that all Hindus should be converted to Islam, that properties of Hindus who had deserted locality should be confiscated, that weapons should be confiscated, that weapons should be manufactured and that Khalafat war should be waged at any cost. The Moplahs agreed to it and shouted *amen*. He was finally converted and kept in Karyot Iliom for five or six days. On the 24th of October Variankunnath Kunhahmad Haji, a rebel leader reached Karipot Illom. Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and about 50 others went to Karijot Illom to see the Haji. Accused had been armed with guns and swords. Accused conferred with the Haji who asked the former to maintain the prestige of the Khilafat at Vayakat, to convert as many Hindus as possible, to manufacture weapons and to wage Khilafat war. Accused said they were making all arrangemenst. He had seen accused there seated among the leaders. Accused were very rich and influential.

STATEMENT OF A MOPLAH WITNESS.

The next witness a Moplah stated that accused Nos. 3 and 4 had tried a *Theyya* and his two sons from the Khilafat office and that he had heard accused asking the victims whether they were willing to embrace Muhammedanism at Munarm house. He had met accused Nos. 1 and 2 along with Konnara Thangal there. One Kuttyamu received a letter from Konnara Thangal and the second accused stating that the troops had reached Mandakom and that half of the guards at Munaram should go and fight with the troops. Accordingly half the number of guards proceeded to Mundakam. The party returned next day and Kuttyamu said almost the whole of the troops had been killed and the rest retreated.

FOURTH WITNESS.

Sankaran Nair fourth witness for prosecution deposed to his capture by the rebels and forcible conversion. He implicated accused who made enquiries to him about guns belonging to certain Hindus of Mavoor Amson. The second accused had asked him and some other Hindus whether they were willing to become Mahamedans and threatened them with murder in case they failed to do that. They agreed to it. Second accused noted down their names and took them to the Mosque where they were made to recite something from the Koram. Their heads were subsequently shaved and he was given a Moplah name Ahmed. On that day they heard that the troops had arrived at Vayakat. Some rebels informed accused about it. Thangal and the 1st and 2nd accused ordered the rebels to go and fight the troops. Thangal blessed the guns and the swords and gave same to about 100 persons. The first and the second accused were sitting there. Then he had seen 2 Hindus being beheaded and 4 or 5 Khilafat flags being given to the rebels and who were sent to fight the troops.

Ten other witnesses were examined and all of them implicated the accused in one way or the other. A blacksmith witness stated that he had manufactured 5 swords at the instance of the 2nd accused who supplied him with 3 saws.

Cross examination of the witnesses had been reserved and the hearing of case will be resumed on the 19th instant.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT POONA.

Prof. Naidu of Calcutta will deliver a public lecture on "India's message to the world", on Sunday next, the 16th instant), at 4-30 p.m., on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds, Poona. Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside.

Prof. Naidu intends giving demonstrations on "Special methods of Culture." It is open to the public.

Mr. D. M. Narasinga Rao who was formerly Chief Secretary to Mysore Government and has been Chief Minister in Nabha has accepted Revenue Ministership of Indore State which he will join very shortly.

MR. JAYAKAR AND THE CONGRESS.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of certain conflicting statements which have appeared in the Press in connection with Mr. M. R. Jayakar's resignation of the Presidentship of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, and with a view to dispel misapprehensions in the public mind on the subject, we have been directed by the Council of the G. D. C. C. to make the following statement for public information.

As questions had been raised in the Press as to the accuracy of the report of Mr. Jayakar's speech at the meeting of the Council of the G. D. C. C. held on the 17th July and as Mr. Jayakar had spoken on the occasion in quite an informal way and no minutes of the speech had been recorded officially, one of the Secretaries of the Council saw Mr. Jayakar privately and has obtained from him the following report of his speech written by him from memory:—

"I have to announce to you that from yesterday I resumed my practice at the High Court. Perhaps you are aware that I have never believed in the boycott of Courts, Councils, etc. Whenever I had the chance I have expressed my views strongly against it but now I think the time has come when I should openly avow my disbelief in the boycott part of the Congress programme, for I hear from many pleaders in Maharashtra that this part of the programme is causing great hardship and annoyance to those few who have honestly struggled to be loyal to the Congress in spite of their differences. I therefore, propose to manifestly depart from this part of the programme, suiting my action to my belief. I may mention, however, that, I shall remain a congressman, and do such work for my country as I may be found worthy of in directions which suit my temper and beliefs. Though I may be in practice I assure that I shall not grudge you any time that you may want from me in connexion with public work. But though this is my intention I cannot disguise the fact that in our Council there may be some men who may regard my conduct as a rebellion against the Congress mandates. I do not take such a view of my conduct, but I can appreciate such a point of view and if this view is shared by many of my colleagues on this Council, I am prepared to make room for another. In order to relieve you, therefore, of the embarrassment which my conduct may cause, I have voluntarily offered to resign, and am making this statement to you in confidence, which I trust you will appreciate and respect. I have to request you, therefore to meet here on another occasion, when I shall remain absent in order that you may not feel any constraint in subjecting my conduct to a free and frank discussion and if it is your view that I should resign I shall certainly depart, making room for another."

The Council thereafter met on the 24th June to discuss the situation. Mr. Jayakar was absent, as already intimated by him. Mr. Natrajan, Vice-President, was also absent, owing to some misconception about the date of the meeting. The members felt seriously the impending loss of Mr. Jayakar as their President. and it was generally agreed that as Mr. Jayakar's step was deliberate and was due to a difference on a point of principle and as the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Delhi expressly stated that the Nagpur programme was not abandoned, an awkward situation might arise if Mr. Jayakar remained President and found the whole Council against him. The Council thought that it would be, therefore, better if Mr. Jayakar resigned. They, however, agreed that he should be requested to work on the Council as a representative of a minority. The decision was unanimous.

While the Council was meeting Mr. Jayakar had already sent in his resignation in a letter addressed to one of the secretaries in the belief that it would reach the Council in time. But unfortunately it did not. The letter was as follows:

24-6-22.

My dear Mr. Oza,

Since we met last I have been thinking over the question of my resignation. I come to the conclusion that it will be fairer to myself and the Council that I should formally send in my resignation, so that today's discussion will have something to go upon. I am therefore, placing this in your hand as my resignation with a request that it should be placed before the Council at today's meeting, when the discussion takes place about the point involved therein.

I am yours sincerely,

M. R. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jayakar's letter of resignation was considered by the Council at a subsequent meeting held on 1st July. After some discussion it was decided to postpone consideration of the letter to the next meeting of the Council, as one or two of the members suggested that there was a very great likelihood of Mr. Jayakar reconsidering his position and stopping further practice in the Law Courts. When the Council met again on the 11th July, it being reported to the Council that Mr. Jayakar did not to cease practising, the Council finally decided to accept Mr. Jayakar's resignation with regret.—Yours, etc.

R. N. BAPASOLA,
U. K. OZA,
R. S. PADBIDRI.

Secretaries, Girgaum District Congress Committee.

Girgaum, July 12.

PANDIT MOTILAL & BOMBAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please publish the following:—

Your paper of to-day brought good news at once of the Jubbulpore Municipality hoisting the National Flag on the occasion of C. D. Committee's visit to that city and Poona Municipality unanimously resolving to present an address of welcome to Hakimji and Pandit Motilal Nehru who will be there on C. D. C's mission. Can we expect a Patel or a Chhotani to take the lead in the Bombay Municipality to move for an address on their visit to our city?—Yours, etc.

P. S. SHAH.

Sir Harcourt Butler proceeds on tour on the 14th to Barreilly, Roorkee and Simla and returns to Lucknow on the 23hr and not 21st as previously arranged.

"ISLAM."

(Continued from previous page.)

boycott of foreign cloth. That was the Liberal attitude of England.

TORY PARTY BETTER.

After referring to Mr. Montagu's resignation and pointing out how though a timid man, he was only one among the Liberals who had at least some sympathy for India. Mr. Pickthall proceeded to say "Personally I like the Tory party of England much more. It is true they are people difficult to be convinced, and even violent sometimes, but once they are convinced they change their ideas at once and adhere to them strongly. That is a great point worthy of note. The Tory party has the control of India Office at present. This fact has filled many people here with fear, but we need not be afraid at all. Lord Winterton, who represents India in the House of Commons, is a very disagreeable man but Lord Peel is a very kind-hearted, benevolent kind of man, but not politician a bit. When in the days of war the House of Commons was ready to delegate all liberties of English people temporarily in the hands of the Executive, it was the House of Lords which opposed it, and actually succeeded to retain some. Many of the Lords do not mix in politics at all. So we have a fair chance that when the Tory party comes to know that Indian movement is sincere we will get as much at least as we could get in the days when Mr. Montagu was in the India Office.

KHADI PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Pickthall then refered to *khadi*. People said it was an uninteresting work. The speaker thought that it was the most important item of national work, and pointed out how acute had become the state of feeling in England over the *khaddar* movement. He spoke of his meeting with Liberals at Oxford and what they had told him.

Continuing, Mr. Pickthall referred to the French interest in the Indian political movement. He said: "In Paris also many people are intensely interested in the Indian movement—it may be many are so only to beat England. Many people are impressed with the personality of the man who is in prison to-day. It is a tragedy, yes it is a tragedy that the man who is revered by the whole mankind should be put in prison by the representatives of those people who claim to be lovers of liberty and justice. In my tour many north African Muslims asked. 'What about our Hindu brethren?' because they were sure that the Muslims were bound to help them, being of the same religion. When they heard of the Hindus' help in the cause of Khilafat, they gave messages of thanks and good wishes. When I was returning from England I had a few Indians with me on board the ship. When we landed at Port Said someone who knew me pointed me out to the Arabs as one who knew Arabic. When some Arabs saw that there was a man who knew Arabic and was with the Indians, they came and asked. "Have you seen Gandhiji?—Have you heard him?—What is he like?—On only if he cares to come to our side, he will find how he is revered in Egypt, Syria, Arabia and everywhere, and how we carry him on our heads."

Mr. Pickthall resumed his seat and was accorded another great ovation not less enthusiastic than what they had accorded him both when he arrived at the meeting and when he rose to address them.

Moulana Zabur Ahmed spoke vigorously in support of the constructive programme and urged the audience to remain absolutely loyal to Mahatma Gandhi.

BI-AMMAN AT KARACHI.

MR. PICKTHALL ON SIND HOSPITALITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 12.

Both Bi-Amman and Begum Mohamed Ali have arrived here and are guests of Hajee Abdullah Haroon. On Monday, Begum Mohamed Ali addressed a ladies' meeting at the Khalikdina Hall prior to Mr. Pickthall's lecture on Islam. Many Hindu and Muslim ladies were present. The Begumsahiba spoke to them on the necessity of their taking a more active interest in the national work, furthering Khadi propaganda and fostering unity and sympathetic understanding among ladies of different communities. Many of the ladies present were wearing Khaddar *saris* and *chudders*, thus bearing testimony to the popularity of Khaddar in the city.

NOWSHERA CONFERENCE.

On the way to Karachi Bi-Amman had to break journey at a wayside station about three hours' run from Sukkur to proceed to Saihati district, for a conference which met at Nowsheroferoz on Monday. Before undertaking the journey Bi-Amman was told by several friends and well-wishers to desist from undertaking the journey on camelback at this time of the year, but she was resolute. Her reply was—"Well, if the organizers of the Conference do not care for my life what matters it to me that I should care for my life or discomfort." It was a touching reply and has called forth the hearty admiration of everyone who listened to her words. She journeyed by train and on camelback, arrived at her destination, graced the Conference with her presence and spoke to hundreds of simple but honest village rustics in unsophisticated homely language and infused into them fresh faith in the great destiny that awaited them. She also declared at the Conference she would not rest until she had mended or ended the system. Disregarding the fatigue of the journey and without evincing the least desire for rest, she spent a busy day receiving the humble tribute of the children of the soil and enquiring after their welfare. She left Nowshero at night and arriving at Padidan station entrained there for Karachi about three in the early morning of yesterday.

BI-AMMAN AT KARACHI.

At Karachi city station when the train arrived hundreds of people had already assembled to welcome the revered old lady to the city. Here too she was hardly allowed any rest. She received numerous callers men and women, talked to them patiently and cheerfully and had a kind word to say to everyone of them. To Congress and Khilafat workers especially she gave some excellent advice and exhorted them all to have unimpaired faith in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and remain loyal to him through storm and sunshine. At night Bi-Amman addressed a public meeting on the river bed, which has in the past been the scene of many enthusiastic public meetings. Her message to them was to wear Khadi, promote Hindu-Muslim unity and dedicate their lives to Khilafat and Congress work. The sufferings of her co-religionists in Turkey have never been absent from her mind and she never lets slip an opportunity for pleading the cause of destitute and starving men, women and children in Turkey and Asia Minor. The Angora Fund is as dear to her as Khadi propaganda and she has contributed largely to make the fund popular. At this meeting Swami Satyadev and Begum Mohamed Ali also spoke.

The Begum Sahiba referred incidentally to the lurking danger to the national movement involved by the fissiparous tendencies of certain portions of Maharashtra. She made a powerful appeal to her hearers not to be led astray by any false counsels of expediency, but to rally round the banner of national emancipation unfurled by Mahatma Gandhi and keep it flying.

MR. PICKTHALL LEAVES FOR AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Pickthall and Maulana Zahurahmed left Karachi this morning by the Quetta mail *en route* to Ahmedabad. A number of prominent citizens including some Maulvis called at the Islam club to take leave of Mr. Pickthall and wish him good-bye. At the Cantonment station too Hajee Abdullah Haroon and other Khilafat workers had assembled to see him off. Mr. Pickthall will deliver an address on Islam to the students of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya on Friday afternoon and will leave for Bombay the same evening, arriving there on Saturday. Interviewed by a Press representative, Mr. Pickthall expressed his delight with this part of the country, which he said reminded him of the happy days of his youth he had spent in Syria, Palestine and Egypt and was grateful to the people of Sind for the constant care and devotion they had shown by their unstinted and lavish hospitality wherever he had gone. At Hyderabad station Mr. Abdul Jafar, President, District Congress Committee, Mr. Pohumal Khushiram Mehtabsing, Sahib Singh Shani and other prominent workers were present to give a hearty send off to Mr. Pickthall. The whole interval of waiting at the station was spent agreeably in talking over various matters affecting Sind and other questions of the day. The zeal, attention and readiness to serve shown by the volunteers who are mostly young men who have non-cooperated with their schools and colleges were really commendable and these fine young men deserve the highest praise for what they are doing.

THE LURE OF THE COUNCILS.

(Continued from page 6.)

had its effect. It has also taught us to withstand the penalty of their practice. The penalty very often has been imprisonment and the Mahatma's teaching has taught us successfully to bear imprisonment as a matter of personal sacrifice for the public good. Those who doubt the efficacy of using imprisonment as a means to an end, the creation of an atmosphere of complete non-violence would be more honest if they did openly preach violence rather, than remain in the Congress camp under the banner of non-violence. To the action in Council, which is the desire of some, to the possible creation of a deadlock which is the hope of many, we offer as a more efficatious remedy—*collective action* culminating in *direct action*. The collective action is the action of the masses of India, gradually uniting to find out a means of getting rid of their present misery.

In the meanwhile may one not suggest that in view of the fact that the great majority of the leaders of Non-Cooperation are in jail and that the Congress has had hardly any time to impress upon the masses the value of its programme it is rather premature and unwise to force an issue by means of a flank attack? It is a satisfaction, however, to know, that the vast majority of politically-minded Indians will not tolerate any defection from the ideal of Mahatma Gandhi of whom they can truly say:—

The pages of thy book I read,
And as I closed each one;
My heart responding ever said,
Servant of God, well done,

Happily we are all united in the hope that the pages of this book of life, although under a temporary prohibition of six years from being written upon, may still continue to be added so that under his saintly leadership this country would again rise to its old glory not only as a great political power but also as a great moral power..

(Concluded.)

GUJERAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 12.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee held to-day, the outgoing executive committee submitted its report of work during the year. The report shows good progress all round and particularly with regard to national education, famine relief and social work amidst the depressed classes. The report and audited statement of accounts were unanimously adopted.

The meeting then unanimously elected Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel as President for the ensuing year. Representatives of various District Committees paid tribute to his successful leadership, even the members who had on occasions differed from him seized the opportunity of expressing their confidence in him. Mr. Ganesh Mavlankar and Sheth Nemchand Kachrabhai were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. A new Executive Committee of ten members was formed. Workers from districts are invited here on the 15th instant to meet members of the Civil Disobedience Committee.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

PUBLIC MEETING OF WORKMEN.

Under the auspices of the Central Labour Board, a public meeting of the Bombay labourers was held on Thursday night at the Workmen's Institute Hall, Elphinstone Road, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Khare, Jhabwalla, Chitre, Charles Wheeler and Dr. Savarkar.

Dr. Savarkar in the course of his speech said that they knew very well the purpose for which they had gathered there. In the first place it was their bounden duty to treat their fellow-countrymen with affection and respect. Unless they cultivated the virtue of love among themselves it would be practically impossible for them to strengthen the bond of unity. As long as they adhered themselves to the principle of truth, their difficulties, if any, would be easily solved. He explained to them how they were being governed by the Bureaucracy at present. They should first understand that there was nothing in the system of Government of which they could be afraid. They knew very well that at present they were carrying on an agitation for reaching the goal of *Swarajya*. The sufferings and hardships of the Lokmanya should set them an example. Whatever might happen to them they should bear in mind the noble virtue of patience. They would have to fight tooth and nail with Government before they could get *Swarajya*. Concluding, the speaker said that they should always try to unite themselves, for unless there was unity among labourers it would be practically futile to achieve their object. They should enroll themselves as members of their respective unions which were started in this city with the sole object of safeguarding their best interests. Finally, he hoped they would always be fearless and bold in their attitude towards their masters. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chitre spoke to the same effect as Dr. Savarkar.

Mr. L. G. Khare, next speaking in Marathi said there was the Labour Office established by the Bombay Government in this city which was trying to formulate the workmen's budget at present. Whatever the Labour Office said about the affairs of Bombay labourers was considered as Gospel truth by the Government. The workmen's budget drafted by Mr. Baptista was being considered as false. They had their Central Labour Board which safeguarded the interests of 1,20,000 labourers of Bombay. They should, therefore, stick to their respective unions with the object of strengthening their unity. Continuing, he regretted that in spite of so many Labour Unions in Bombay, there was no unity among the Bombay labourers. Since 1916 the mill agents and millowners of Bombay had been rolling in wealth at the entire cost of labourers. What benefits, he asked, were the labourers given by mill agents and mill-owners in accordance with the double and treble profits they made at their (labourers') cost? These *Sethias* (masters) did not even care for their labour-unions.

Mr. Charles Wheeler speaking in Urdu said that he had come there for the fourth time. Such labour meetings were held with the object of impressing upon the Bombay labourers the main benefits of labour unions. The Bombay workmen still did not understand the advantages of labour unions. Whenever the labourers were in difficulty, they joined the labour unions by paying the required fees; but as soon as their difficulties were over, they cared a pin for them. Such ought not to be their attitude. He hoped that they would now understand how to improve their present condition. Their prospects were in their own hands. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, next, said that the Central Labour Board was about to start its Cooperative foundry which would be for their exclusive benefit. He hoped that the labourers would subscribe to its shares to make it a success. They would now be allowed to take advantage of the ten rupee Municipal Franchise, which they should not let pass. That Franchise though not yet sanctioned, would be hoped come off soon. (Cheers.)

WORKMEN'S ENEMIES.

The president in summing up said that Labour in India had begun organising itself rather late; they had a compact body of capitalists in Bombay with a Government having capitalistic and imperialistic traditions and tendencies whose sympathies were naturally with the employers of labour; but the awakening of labour though late was undoubtedly a genuine one and the various labour unions in Bombay with their increasing solidarity and efficiency were institutions which could not fail to delight the hearts of those who took any interest in the affairs of the workers. The housing and sanitary conditions in Bombay and particularly in those parts of the city where the workers congregated were distressing in the extreme and he felt humiliated that the Bombay Municipal Corporation of which he was a member had till now done far too little for their amelioration. He was however glad to inform them that the New Municipal Bill which was now in the Legislative Council gave them some hope of better times in the future. They were going to get, under the new measure, a more extended and democratic Franchise. He requested the leaders of the Unions to be wide awake and to see that the strength of labour in these and other wards was used to the best advantage at the New Municipal Election next year. They should also not neglect to put their own houses in order. There were many evils from which they were suffering which were of their own making—drinking indebtedness and internal dissensions and above all their ignorance. He, exhorted them to fight these enemies in their own camps so that their struggle against their opponents might become smoother and shorter in duration, their salvation was in the long run in their own hands.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

CLEAVAGE OF OPINION ON RACIAL LINES.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay under the chairmanship of Sir M. Visveswarayya to consider the question of extending technical and industrial education in the Presidency have published their report. The report consists of two parts. The first represents the opinion of ten European members and the minority report is signed by the President and the Indian members.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority members, state in their general conclusions:—Our scheme is based on a wide extension and improvement of general education in the following directions:—The expansion of primary education, simple hand work up to standard IV, a practical class in primary schools up to standards VI and VII and in secondary schools up to anglo-vernacular standard III, with good courses in arithmetic, drawing, general elementary science, and hand work; a good modern side in secondary schools from anglo-vernacular standard IV with practical elementary science, technical drawing, and manual instruction; and general education for half-timers at an additional annual cost of Rs. 1,20,000.

The proposal for a College of Technology requires further investigation. Meantime facilities for obtaining technological instruction should be provided by the grant of scholarships. The additional cost need not exceed Rs. 25,000 per annum at the outset. The provisions for girls and women are those of our Indian colleagues and we do not attempt to measure their urgency relative to our proposals. We are inclined to think that the estimate made by our fellow members of the demand among women for "mass industrial classes" and for the special schools which they advocate is highly optimistic.

Our definite recommendations regarding expenditure in addition to the scholarships just mentioned are:—

(1) For the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute ten lakhs are required at once to complete the new buildings and an additional annual income of Rs. 25,000 is required to render the institute solvent. Further non-recurring and recurring grants will be required for extensions and improvements. These requirements should have precedence over all others.

(2) For the re-organisation and development of technical education throughout the Presidency a Deputy Director of Technical Education should be appointed at an estimated annual cost for the officer himself, the establishment and other charges of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000.

(3) The first duties of the Deputy Director will be:—To organise apprentice classes in Bombay and Ahmedabad, at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000 non-recurring and Rs. 60,000 recurring; to re-organise the so-called technical and industrial schools in the mofussil as described in paragraphs 86 to 91 at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000 non-recurring and Rs. 32,000 additional recurring.

(4) Other types of technical education, such as that given in the Reay Art Workshops, can be improved and organised at comparatively small cost.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

We offer no estimates for the development of cottage industries. The scope for work in these is very great but the Advisory Committee of the Department of Industries is fully qualified to make recommendations for them from time to time. These proposals are extremely modest in comparison with others which have been considered by us. Our fear is, however, that the provision which we propose for technical education will exceed the demand for instruction. The fact that the greater part of the expenditure on the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute is now incurred for the benefit of students from other provinces is significant, and is a circumstance which might be considered in connection with the proposals for an expensive College of Technology which can only be organised on an advanced standard if it succeeds in attracting students from all parts of India. There cannot be an immediate leap from the technical instruction of a few hundreds to provision for many thousands. We are confident that, if our proposals are accepted, although it may take time to work up to our estimates, nevertheless progress will be sound and real.

The following are the signatories of the majority reports:—

R. D. Bell.
Leslie Platt.
Joseph A. Kay.
F. W. Marrs.
F. J. Page.
J. C. K. Peterson.
Fred Power.
F. O. J. Roose.
A. J. Turner
G. H. Willis

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report which is signed by the President Sir M. Viswesvarya and the five Indian members namely Messrs. K. R. Godbole, G. N. Gokhale, K. R. Kanitkar, A. M. Masani and K. H. Vakil state in the introduction to their Minority Report:—

A few words seem necessary in this place to explain why two reports came to be written.

The Committee submitted an Interim Report (Appendix C), under date the 3rd October 1921, to which the members constituting the majority have appended a supplementary statement. By desire of the Committee the present Minority Report was first prepared substantially in the form in which it is now presented, and on account of fundamental differences of opinion a majority of the members have compiled an independent report, incorporating therein portions from this report with which they were in agreement.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

The main points of difference between the two reports may be summed up under the following four heads:—

(1) Types of schools or institutions.
(2) Number of pupils to be trained and estimates thereof.
(3) Organisation and Agencies for carrying out the scheme.
(4) Other points of a general or minor character.

Taking types of schools first, we find that the majority hold the view that the best means of giving practical training to young men is by establishing apprentice schools attached to large workshops and factories.

This type of school is mainly intended for training wage-earners in a factory or workshop. It is at best a part-time school in which the pupils are able to devote to their education 6 to 10 hours a week during working hours with the consent of their employers.

The number of factories and workshops in this Presidency being limited, there will not be more than a dozen places where schools of this type could be maintained. There will be no place for full-time day students in such schools.

The Majority Report puts the estimate of the number to be trained in apprentice schools at 600. To us it is unthinkable that a provision so small for industrial education of the lower grades will satisfy the needs of a population of 20 millions.

We have followed the example of advanced countries and recommended an extension and improvement of the existing system, by the institution of full-time Day Industrial Schools with workshops and laboratories attached. It is stated in the Majority Report that no attempt should be made to *replace* the training of skilled artisans in workshops and factories and under master craftsmen, by training in workshops attached to technical and industrial schools. But we may remark that hardly any schools of this type exist at present. We agree that an apprentice school is a useful type of institution, but we contend that its importance should not be exaggerated. There is no country in the world where apprentice schools attached to workshops are accepted as an exclusive means of imparting industrial traning.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The signatories of the Majority Report consider that the number of 31,000 pupils for whom provision is made in our scheme is too large for the demand that is likely to arise within the next ten years and that the annual direct outlay of Rs. 29 lakhs estimated for training that number is too small. The provision actually made is for 3,950 pupils at an annual outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs in Middle Industrial Schools and in institutions of higher grade, and for 27,000 pupils at an annual outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs in Lower Industrial Schools and in Supplementary Classes and Courses. This last provision of Rs. 13 lakhs is intended for the training of skilled and semi-skilled workmen. The instruction will be of a very elementary charactr, and the majority of the pupils who will benefit by it will be from rural areas. If this provision be omitted, the rural population of the Presidency, numbering roughly 16 million, will go without even the rudiments of industrial and occupational training, contemplaed in the scheme.

We admit that relatively to the population as a whole, primary education is very inadequate; but, even so, 650,000 male students are already attending primary schools to-day and when this class of education is made compulsory, the number will be more than doubled in the next ten years. We do not consider we are too sanguine in estimating that 31,000 of these at least will need some sort of technical education and industrial training.

There are also differences of opinion as regards the agencies to be created for the administration of the scheme. The majority of the members suggest an extension of the existing agencies and methods. We consider, however, that industrial education is a complex problem and, in any scheme for administration and control, arrangements should be made, as far as possible in every local centre, for close co-operation between the Departments of Industries and Education, the representatives of employers and labour, and the general public. The reason that past methods have not succeeded justifies the adoption of new methods. Our scheme accordingly provides for the formation of a Development Council and a Development Committe which will ensure this close co-operation between the various Government agencis and the public and for the necessary propaganda work.

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—A FAILURE?

We differ from the majority in the opinion that the existing industrial schools have failed from every point of view. Such partial failure as is noticeable is mainly due to lack of funds and proper equipment and organization.

The majority have stated that "it will be necessary to experiment in many directions before successful types of schools can be standardised." The necessary experience has been gained in other countries, at some sacrifice, by decades of experiment; and we should take full advantage of, and benefit by the lessons they have to teach us. In the case of University and general education we follow the example of other advanced countries. There is no reason why in respect of technical and industrial education we should act differently, or why new experiments should be thought necessary in this country.

There is, however, a unanimity of opinion among the memb[illegible] the necessity for [illegible] standards and ex[illegible] and industrial e[illegible]

We agree with [illegible] Majority Report [illegible] should be extend[illegible] should be roused [illegible] and industrial e[illegible] gested suitable [illegible] on propaganda [illegible]

From the anal[illegible] ed in countries [illegible] have devised a s[illegible] be comprehensive [illegible] tach much imp[illegible] organization we [illegible] tenance of a tec[illegible] gressive develop[illegible] to the enacting [illegible] education. [illegible] proved [illegible] the time has [illegible] routine method[illegible] carded in fac[illegible] practices suggested [illegible] abroad.

OUTLINE OF SCHEME.

There is a general well-grounded complaint that the education given in this Presidency has been almost purely literary, that too many persons are trained to fill clerical and non-vocational appointments and that the instruction given in the past in industries and practical arts has been negligible.

For the past 50 years or more, advanced Western countries have been giving their school-going population vocational education in industrial arts, agriculture and commerce to equip them for their work in life. As we have seen already, attempts were made now and then to change the character of education in this Presidency also, but so far with little success. Out of a total number of 1,490 graduates in the Bombay University in 1920, the engineering profession was represented by 54 men and of these again only 8 graduates passed in mechanical engineering. The University has not yet begun to grant degrees in electrical engineering and technology. Some of the existing industrial schools of lower grades have not been working in close touch with industries and handicrafts and are not giving the results expected of them.

Vocational education, sometimes more expressively described as "bread and butter instruction," may be said to fall under four principal heads viz.:—

(1) Industries,
(2) Agriculture,
(3) Commerce and
(4) Home work.

Home work forms, or should form, the principal subject in the practical education of girls and women. In sea-faring countries, a fifth head is included, namely, marine occupations. The learned professions, such as law and medicine, also come under the head of vocations, but the class of vocational education required for them does not fall within the scope of our enquiry.

By the express terms of reference we are concerned only with education and training required by persons intending to engage in industries and industrial occupations.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

"Technical Instruction," according to the English Education Act of 1899, is defined to mean "instruction in the principles of science and art applied to industries, and in the application of special branches of science and art to specific industries and employments."

The term "Industrial Education" is applied in its limited sense to the general preparation for the trades including workshop practice as well to the special courses of instruction in the theoretical and practical work of particular trades.

"Where the emphasis is laid upon the development of ability and skill in the handling of materials, tools, machines and products, the training or education may fittingly be called 'Industrial'; and where the attention is given chiefly to science and calculations, and emphasis is laid upon the acquisition of knowledge of principles and their applications, the training or education may be called 'Technical.' No dividing line can be used to mark the one from the other."

Innumerable professions and occupations are coming under the dominion of training. In advanced countries, systematic training is given even for the smallest occupations, such as washermen, barbers, cooks, bakers, shoe-makers, etc. Training is needed for organised industries, minor industries, cottage industries and other various trades and crafts. Perhaps all forms of technical and industrial education might be grouped under the following four main heads:—

(1) Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
(2) Building work and Civil Engineering.
(3) Applied Chemistry.
(4) Trades and handicrafts.

A complete scheme should provide for instruction and training in all these four branches.

SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

The following table shows the principal industries in the Bombay Presidency and the number of persons engaged in each as given in the 1911 Census:—

WORKERS.

	Men.	Women.
Textiles	304,249	154,793
Hides and skins	14,643	3,854
Wood	97,816	25,714
Metals	43,315	3,289
Ceramics	44,542	25,987
Chemical products (oil-pressing, etc.)	17,645	6,605
Food industries	47,852	52,630
Dress and toilet	155,561	38,935
Furniture	999	160
Building industries	61,913	13,317
Carriage manufacture	587	21
Power stations	1,335	184
Printing, book-binding, silver-smiths, etc.	60,813	2,768
Sweepers, etc.	13,744	8,169
Total Industries	865,013	334,375

A comprehensive scheme of technical and industrial education must provide for the [illegible]s of all these industries. Details of various types of educational institutions ommended are given later; but in choos- the type of school to be set up and the jects to be taught in any particular a very careful attention should be paid the special needs of the locality and the ustries and industrial occupations which school is intended to serve.

To determine the industries and occupa-ons for which training is essary, sufficient statistics will be ilable in the census figures of each l area to make a beginning. A regular vey of industrial occupations like those ried out in some of the American cities y be undertaken later.

For every class of industries, particularly anised industries, four grades of train- will be necessary to prepare, respec-ely:—

(1) Organisers, experts, directors, etc.
(2) Foremen, managers and superinten-ents.
(3) Skilled workmen.
(4) Semi-skilled workmen.

The education given should be of the requisite quality and standard to enable persons to take up these positions after a reasonable course of probation or preliminary practical training.

SIX CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

The training available in the country should provide opportunities for the children of all classes of people, should they desire it, of equipping themselves, according to their means and ability for one or other of the four grades of occupations just mentioned. The following six classes of institutions are proposed in pursuance of modern practice and with due regard to Indian conditions. The proposals are in conformity with the instructions to us from Government embodied in their terms of reference:—

(1) *Technical Education of the University Grade*:—The education and training under this head will be similar to that imparted in English, German and other foreign Universities. At present education of this class is given practically only in civil engineering in this Presidency.

(2) *Technical Institutes*.—In these Institutes the very highest class of industrial training will be given to those who do not enter the University or are not sufficiently equipped with the theory required for University education.

(3) *Middle Industrial Schools*.—These are for persons who have passed the III standard Anglo-vernacular and desire to take up an industrial career or a technical appointment, or carry on a small industry or handicraft on their own account.

(4) *Lower Industrial Schools*.—These are for persons whose general education has not gone beyond primary IV standard and who are preparing themselves to become skilled workmen.

(5) *Supplementary Classes and Courses*.—These classes and courses are designed mainly to meet the need of the very large class of persons who are semi-skilled or unskilled and who have a desire to acquire further knowledge or skill.

The instruction given in lower industrial schools and the supplementary classes and courses will correspond to that given in continuation schools in European countries and in Japan. The standard aimed at here will be lower, because compulsory elementary education is not yet universally adopted in this Presidency. These classes and courses will be a very imperfect substitute for the regular schools, but, even so, they should be welcomed, as through their aid a systematic beginning could be made to spread industrial education among the masses.

(6) *Institutions for Girls and Women*.—All classes of institutions required for the industrial training of girls and women are brought under one group. Till compulsory primary education becomes universal, the number of girls and women to receive this class of education will be small compared with the boys and men.

The grades of institutions proposed will be similar to those given above for boys and men. Home work, that is, housekeeping and homemaking, should be the most important subject taught in all girls' and women's vocational schools.

PRE-VOCATIONAL TRAINING UP TO 13

Primary education is, or is about to be made, compulsory up to the age of 11 in this Presidency. Elementary manual training forms part of the education of the pupil up to this age and it should continue to be given along with elementary education.

Between 11 and 14 years of age, elementary education is compulsory in most countries of the West, but there is no likelihood of the compulsory principle upto 14 being accepted in this Presidency for some time to come.

We are of opinion that the Educational Department should arrange for systematic manual training up to the age of 11 and provide prevocational courses in secondary schools for boys between 11 and 13 to give them a vocational or industrial bias.

Between 14 and 18 years is the age best adapted for learning a trade or industry. Such learning is made compulsory in England for boys of between 14 and 16 and in 6 years more the compulsory age will be extended up to 18 years. In this Presidency also it is most desirable that young men should undergo training in some vocation or business between the ages of 13 and 17.

Adults should be given opportunities of learning a handicraft or an industry in evening classes or Sunday classes, by attending the classes for a minimum period of 6 hours in the week.

Public opinion in this Presidency is not sufficiently advanced to enforce by law compulsory vocational education in the case of young men; and such compulsory education for girls above the age of 11 is outside practical politics for the present. All agencies connected with industrial development should carry on propaganda to induce boys and girls to submit voluntarily to this education and training between the ages in which in other countries such education is enforced by law. By suitable organization, till compulsion is accepted in this Presidency, social pressure should be brought to bear on boys and girls to undergo this class of education in their own and the country's interest. It must be remembered that compulsory training after 14 years of age makes only a small demand on the learner's time and attention, the young person being required to give a minimum of 6 hours a week only for such training.

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION.

The language in which instruction will be imparted should be the vernacular of the District up to the Lower Industrial School inclusive. In the Middle Industrial School instruction may be given in the vernacular or in both English and the vernacular. No instruction except in English can be thought of, above that grade, until suitable text books are prepared in the vernacular.

One of the very first duties of the agency appointed to superintend industrial education in future will be to arrange for the preparation of suitable text-books in the vernaculars for use in the lower grades of industrial schools. In order that work may proceed along the lines of least resistance, we are of opinion that English technical terms should continue to be used in such text books for the present.

RESULT OF PAST TRAINING.

Although the number of persons trained in them is limited, the results of past training in the Poona Engineering College and in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institut Bombay, have been on the whole very satisfactory. There is more demand for admission than the institutions can cope with, and the passed men find ready employment. The results of the working of the industrial schools of lower grades have, however, not been so satisfactory. The reason seems to be that the instruction given in them is of a routine and stereotyped character, not specially adapted to local industries and occupations. The pupil is not taught a complete trade or industry under commercial conditions. When he completes his education there is no agency to take him in hand and put him in touch with employers who require his services.

REMEDIES.

The new scheme should remedy these defects. The school should be brought into close touch with employers and business men in the locality by placing it under the control of local Committees. These Committees should consist of representatives of manufacturers and business men as well as of officials and experts who have charge of both general education and technical education. Propaganda should be carried on in every direction that may lead to improvement. Foreign experience in the management of such institutions should be closely studied, and teachers and students should be sent abroad for the purpose. The University, technical schools and the factories should be brought closer together as a general rule young men should be persuaded to give up purely literary careers; agencies should be created to find employment for men who pass out from industrial schools; and exhibitions of local products should be held. In these and other ways everything possible should be done to make this class of education serve effectively the industrial needs of the locality.

The chief aim of the new college of technology and industrial schools should be to promote and extend existing industries and create new ones. In centres of industry, the schools should specialise in instruction required by the principal industries and manufactures in the locality. In non-industrial areas, instruction should be given in handicrafts and cottage industries to train the people to new occupations. Persons actually engaged in industries and trades should have a hand in controlling this class of education. The number of scholars and the expenditure to be provided for in the new scheme should bear a reasonable proportion to the total school-going population and the total expenditure on general education.

(To be continued.)

*Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education in Canada, 1913, Parts I and II, page 151.

THE "KESARI" AND THE "CHRONICLE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Kesari" of the 4th instant, in its leading article under not a dignified title, severely criticises your leader of the 29th ultimo headed, "Intellectual Rebels." In para 4 of the said article, the "Kasari" catagorically denies some statements in your article attributing to Mr. Jayakar, and even goes to the extent of attributing to you a low motive in, what the paper states, omitting "p" from the word "pleaders" used by Mr. Jayakar. It further says that Mr. Jayakar did not say that he had "deliberately raised the standard of rebellion against the Congress" as you reported. The tone of "Kesari's" article apart, the chief point to be considered is, whether Mr. Jayakar did or did not make certain statements before the Girgaon District Congress Committee as reported in your columns. Unfortunately, neither the Committee nor Mr. Jayakar has yet publicly stated what exactly he said in the meeting.

Let us turn to the "Kesari" itself to see what evidence on this subject we can gather from it. On page 2, column 4, of the same issue, it gives a report of Mr. Jayakar's statement which, translated into English, is literally the same as that published by you. Now, let the "Kesari" point out what difference there is between the two reports, except in language.

The "Kesari" blames the "Chronicle" as well as the correspondent who reported Mr. Jayakar's speech, for criticising Mr. Jayakar without waiting for an authoritative statement, and calls this attitude of both as mischievous. Well, has "Kesari" itself practised what it has preached? On what authority does it assert that the "Chronicle's" report is false? If the "Chronicle's" report be false, the reproduction of the same, though it be in a different language, must also be false. Its publication in the "Kesari" cannot alter its nature. Let the "Kesari" remember that "He who comes into equity, must come with clean hands." Mr. Kelkar, the editor of the paper, is reputed as a fair and dignified critic, and it is difficult to believe that he had any hand in the low specimen of journalism exhibited in its article in question.

Let me respectfully remind the "Kesari" that Maharasntra,—may, the whole of India,—expects it jealously to maintain its high standard of journalism laid down by its great founder.—I am yours, etc.,

NEVER-MIND-WHO.

July 12.

BENGAL MINISTER'S BIG PROGRAMME.

NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURY ON WEAVING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

A conference of officials and non-officials interested in the departments of agriculture, industries and ccoperation presided over by the Hon. Nawab Ali Chaudhury, Minister in charge, began in Calcutta today. Lord Lytton who opened the Conference expressed pleasure at learning that the principle of cooperation had taken root in India and that a movement vital to an agricultural country was spreading so successfully in Bengal. Discussing the activities of the agricultural department, his Excellency remarked that it had taken in hand the problem of improving the breeding of cattle and it was hoped to extend its operations in that direction so as to make the results of its experiments available to a wider circle. His Excellency dwelt upon the utility of the department's work in sericulture and referring to distribution of seeds he hoped the department would soon be able to leave that work to a private agency and devote its attention to improving the existing methods and evolving new processes.

Turning to the industries department his Excellency pointed out that it had set before itself an ambitious programme but was unfortunately handicapped by financial difficulties. He emphasised that the Government should not be expected to undertake industrial or trading operations in competition with private firms but should undertake research and experimental enterprise with a view to improvement of industries of the country and the establishment of new industries or development of untouched resources.

MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Nawab Ali Chaudhury addressing the Conference expressed the opinion that now that the administration of transferred departments had been placed in the hands of responsible ministers, it was only fair that popular voice should have its proper place in the deliberations concerned with questions of policy or important details and that the Conference was an illustration of that principle. Having emphasised the necessity of cooperation between various departments under his charge he said that the fundamental principle of his ministry was co-ordination of the several allied departments of agriculture, industries, veterinary, fishery and cooperation and avoidance of all unnecessary duplication of work and function. Expert technical advisers had as far as possible been appointed and every effort was being made to provide adequate facilities for technical education.

COTTON AND THE CHARKHA

The Minister, referred to the subject of sinking tube wells which had recently attracted much attention and said that they were admirable sources for supplying drinking water, but their economic possibilities for irrigation purposes had yet to be ascertained. Referring to cotton policy, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri remarked the agricultural department had been working hard on a cotton programme and his policy was to establish cotton in Bengal on a solid basis but at present cotton cultivation did not appear to be in great favour with cultivators who seemed to think jute more paying. The Minister added that he was only too anxious to do something for the crop and with that object had established the provincial cotton Committee consisting of exports and non-officials. He next referred to Charkha spinning and said that although he did not believe the salvation of the country could be attained by that alone, he thought that if adopted as a side industry, it might exert great influence on the economic development of country's clothing industry and he had asked the industries department to take up Charkha spinning and handloom weaving and the cooperative department to organise societies among weavers to put them on sound financial basis.

The Minister said that it had been his ambition to revive cottage industries and he thought that the industries department could render substantial help to such industries. For small industries he thought that ccoperation offered the only solution. Eleven sub-committees were formed to thresh out the subjects on the agenda preliminary to being placed at the resumed sitting of the Conference on 14th.

ECHO OF ALIGARH RIOTS

CITY MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, July 10.

A largely attended public meeting was held on the 5th instant to commemorate the memory of those innocent people who lost their lives at the hands of the Police during the Aligarh riots of the last year. To-day the City Magistrate issued the following notice against some persons taking part in the said meeting.—"Whereas I have received information that you . . . of Aligarh City, within the limits of my jurisdiction disseminate, abet dissemination (a) matter that is seditious and punishable under sec. 124A, (b) matter, publication of which or utterance of which promote feelings of hatred and enmity amongst different classes of His Majesty's subjects punishable under sec. 153A, (c) matter concerning the judge who tried Mr. Sherwani that amounts to defamation. I hereby require you to execute a bond with two securities for good character and substance for your good behaviour for one year." Besides these notices the Superintendent of Police thought it expedient and issued another notice, purporting under section 30 of the Police Act, in continuation of the previous order.

Mr. Syed Mohammad Hadi, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, was recently gagged under sec. 144.

THE MADRAS AYURV[illegible]IC PHARMACY, LD.

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF EMINENT AYURVEDIC PHYSICIANS OF VERY WIDE EXPERIENCE AND MAN[illegible] OF BEST SASTRAIC MEDICINES FROM THE MOST VALUABLE INGREDIENTS, GUARANTEED, NEVER FAILING IN THE CURE OF ALL SORTS OF [illegible] WHICH HUMAN BEINGS ARE HEIR TO.

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The Wonderful Discovery in the Medical World fo[illegible] all "ACUTE" & "CHRONIC" diseases.

This unparalleled and Ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western Modern Principles and carefully tested and standardised by expert analysts and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general prolongation of life, and particularly a guaranteed remedy for Nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo, Loss of Nerve Power, Bodily Vigour, Memory and Appetite, Depression of Spirits, Constant Mental Misgivings, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Insanity, Hysteria, Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, all Uterine complaints, all sorts of Urethral discharges (Acute or Chronic), Irregular [illegible]menses of a[illegible] and all ill specular to men and women. This is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from Youthful Indiscretions and Loss of Vitality. It imparts New Life and Energy by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such valuable Ingredients as Siddha Makaradhwaja, Mukta, Suvarna, Louha and Vegetable Drugs. This can be taken also as a Tonic by everyone of either sex without any restrictions of Diet, Season, or Climate. Complete directions are sent with Phial.

One Phial of 60 Pills, for a complete of cure, Price Rs. 10 (Rs. Ten) V. P. Charges Extra.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS

Out of Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials from Gentlemen in various parts and professions, regarding the efficacy of our medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" supplied by us, only a few of the latest are inserted here.

GUSTADJI D. ANKLESARIA, L. C. P. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.
It is haematinic.
It is a good nervine tonic.
It is neither laxative nor constipative.
It is slightly carminative.
It increases the mental and muscular activity.
It is a good pick-me-up.
It is a good apetizer.
It does not interfere with a small peg of whisky.
It has no untoward effect.
It could be taken without bias or prejudice with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.
Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.
Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.
I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, B. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.
I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.
I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.
I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velipalayam.
I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.
Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains. Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.
Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this long-standing complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.
I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.
I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.
I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Collic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.
I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.
I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kunrool.
I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.
I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.
Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.
Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 2 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kalianganja.
I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.
Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.
I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.
I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.
I tried your "S. K. M." with uniform success in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis and Dyspepsia of all kinds, vomiting and nervous debility of any kind and Asthma. This opinion of mine is based upon my solid experience for the past 5 years in various cases of ailments.

Wanted agents all over India, Burma & Ceylon, to sell our Medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" and other preparations manufactured by our Pharmacy Terms Liberal. Please write for your reeuirements and our general catalogue. Consult free with

Ayurveda Ratna Pandit N. V. SRI RAMACHARLU, Ph. D. Sc.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN.

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POONA SEVA SADAN.

VISIT OF MR. PARANJPYE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, July 10.

At the invitation of the management of the Poona Seva Sadan Society the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjype and Mrs. Paranjype visited the Poona Seva Sadan Society and saw its various activities in Poona successively on two days (the 6th and 7th instant). Both of them arrived at 8 a.m. on the 6th instant and stayed till 10 and saw at work the Bai Motibai Wadia Training College, the special English classes and the music classes that meet in the morning. They went round the Birla Weaving Shed and saw women working on looms. They inspected the arrangements for the two hostels, one of which is for very poor women located on the premises of the building at the Headquarters. Then they saw the working of the infant welfare centre and arrangements for sick inmates and for whom a spacious room is fitted up. On the 7th the visitors arrived at 3-30 p.m. and were received by Mrs. Ranade and other prominent members of the Council.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

The party spent nearly three and a half hours again in visiting the remaining activities. They saw the other industrial classes in which sewing, knitting, embroidery and hosiery were being taught. They also saw the regular musical classes both vocal and instrumental and went round the grown up women's classes about eight in number, which mainly form the recruiting ground for their training in nursing and midwifery, lines undertaken by the Seva Sadan. Here Mr. Paranjpye made special enquiries as to the condition of the women, the number of hours for which they attend, the courses they have taken and whether they would be prepared at the completion of their preliminary education and further four years' training at the College to go into villages for work. They visited also some of the advanced classes in English for women, who prepare themselves for entrance examination of the B. J. Medical College. The visitors then went over to Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Recreation Hall where all the pupils present were called together. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye in a short speech congratulated Mr. Devadhar, Mrs. Ranade and other co-workers on the wonderful progress the work had made during the last twelve years under their guidance. He thanked them for all their efforts in the cause of women's education and expressed the hope that such institutions would be started all over the country to meet the growing demand for education of women in a variety of ways. While speaking of the institution, its rapid progress and the large number of women that avail themselves of the facilities afforded, he said that it was an object lesson to the whole country and in his opinion there was no second institution of its kind doing its work on such an extensive scale. He said when one sees such an institution rearing up its head against several difficulties—financial, social and lack of adequate public support, one's heart is filled with hope for the future of the country. He assured Mr. Devadhar and his colleagues that if proper efforts be made the country would respond to their appeal for their growing financial needs. In his opinion such an institution of a thoroughly non-sectarian and charitable character deserved larger financial support. He appealed to women to undertake work of Social Service by going into villages for the spread of education.

At the close Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, the Lady Superintendent moved a vote of thanks to the distinguished visitors.

VISIT TO NURSES HOSPITAL.

After the distribution of flowers the party went over with Mr. Devadhar to the Mamubai Nurses Hostel maintained by the institution in Somwarpeth. All the nurses under training numbering thirty were asked to be present in their uniforms in the Recreation Hall to receive the honoured guests. Mr. Paranjpye made detailed enquiries and tried to ascertain if the nurses after the completion of their training would go and work in villages. Dr. Shikhare thanked the visitors and asked Mr. Paranjpye to address a few words of encouragement to the nurses. Mr. Paranjpye in the course of a brief speech asked the nurses to bear in mind the exalted character of the training they were receiving and the great practical usefulness of the work they would be called upon to do as nurses, for whom there was a steadily growing demand now in the country. He told them to remember the great lesson set by their European sisters who undertook such work and raised by their devotion and sacrifice the tone of such work which at one time was looked down upon. Lastly, he asked them to think of the noble mission for which they were being trained by the Seva Sadan and expressed the hope that they would fulfil that mission in their life and thus help Government and the people to discharge their duties towards the poorer section of the community.

From there the visitors were taken to another hostel which is maintained by the Seva Sadan for the women students of the B. J. Medical School attached to the Sassoon Hospital, where the nurses also received their practical training for three and a half years. Here Mr. Paranjpye had talks with several of the inmates, made enquiries about their courses and the ultimate aim that inspired them to take to this line. The guests were served with refreshments here also and after distribution of flowers etc., they drove with Mr. Devadhar to the Nurses' Rest on the premises of the Hospital as also to the Lady Students' Recreation Club both of which were maintained by the Seva Sadan. This second visit ended at 7 p.m. Both the visitors expressed themselves highly satisfied with the arrangements made by the Seva Sadan for popularising medical education among women and desired that these efforts would grow so as to increase the number of women under training in these two branches to a considerable extent.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION & MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 12.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras and of Madras Presidency was held this evening at Moor Pavilion under the presidency of H. E. Lord Willingdon to concert steps in connection with participation of Madras Presidency in the Empire Exhibition. After a few remarks by his Excellency regarding the propriety of Madras being given a chance of representing itself in this great exhibition, the Minister for Development gave a detailed statement in regard to Exhibition and participation in it by Madras.

Resolutions were unanimously passed approving generally of the proposal that the Madras Presidency should participate in the British Empire Exhibition and that a provincial Exhibition be held in Madras as a preliminary measure on such date as may be found most convenient. Also that a General Committee, with power to add to its number, with his Excellency Governor as President, be appointed to cooperate with Government in working out the details of arrangements connected both with the Provincial and the London Exhibition, and that it be authorised to collect funds and to incur expenditure therefor on all measures including employment of necessary staff.

Hon. Venkata Reddy Navadu, Minister for Development, will be Chairman of the General Committee.

DELHI "CONGRESS" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, July 13.

Consequent on the arrest of Maulana Kutbuddin Siddique, the Printer and Publisher, the "Congress" has suspended publication.

After a fortnight's tour in the Ceded Districts and the Northern Circars their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon returned to Madras to-day *en route* to Ootacamand. (A. P.).

The "Swarajya" of Madras reports the death, under peculiar circumstances, of Peddyala Ram Rao, a student of Medical College, residing in Victoria Hotel. The body of the deceased is said to have been found in a place ten miles from Madras. A cup discovered by its side suggests that he must have taken some poisonous drug.

H. E. the Governor and Countess Lytton left Calcutta on Wednesday for Khulna on a tour in Eastern Bengal.

RED CROSS FETE.

PROGRESS OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Secretary of the "Red Cross Week" writes:—

We understand that the arrangements in connection with the Red Cross Fete which is to be held on the Cooperage in Bombay from 9th to 16th December next, are advancing rapidly.

For the Boxing Tournament, open to the whole of India, an arena to seat 5,000 people will be constructed. The Japanese Tea Garden covering about two acres is being organized by the Japanese community and a special representative has been sent to Japan for special building materials, and a Japanese Architect and Gardener so that the Garden when completed will be an exact reproduction of an existing Garden in Japan.

The Club which will form a very prominent feature of the Fete is being designed upon Dutch lines and is to be known as the Zuider-Zee Club. We understand that the buildings will be copies of Dutch houses with beautifully laid out grounds and a canal running through the centre.

Two large Dancing Floors are to be provided, one in the Zuider-Zee Club and another in the "Palais-de-Dance and Winter Garden." This latter promises to be a regular fairyland and a commencement has already been made with the buildings and lay-out of the grounds.

Then there is the Fancy Fair with about 15 stalls of various designs—the space allotted is very large and one half of it is to be designed as an Old English Village and the other upon an Indian scheme of architecture. The Red Indian Village is another attraction which will be well worth seeing and we are informed that large orders have been placed in the United States for the equipment of this village.

A feature of the Side Shows which are to be carried out on a very extensive scale is a large Water Chute, designs for which have recently arrived from England. This chute necessitates the building of a lake so that the extent of the space to be taken in to provide for this and also all the other attractions is very considerable.

There will also be an open Theatre to be known as Colliseum Theatre of Varieties which will be constructed on very elaborate designs and also three sites for refreshments including an Oyster Bar, and an Ice Cream Parlour which is being imported from America. Special arrangements will also be made for the Hindoo community.

The Fete is also to have its useful side as there is to be an extensive exhibition of the Indian Weaving Industry with examples of old and present-day methods, also a large Motor Pavilion in which most of the leading cars for sale in India will be on view with exhibits of all the recent designs and up-to-date fittings, while a large section has been set aside for various trades in which stalls can be obtained for the display and practical demonstration of all the latest improvements in Engineering, Electrical and Commercial Wares. One firm is, we understand, building a special house for the exhibition of electrical equipment for household use.

The hoarding round the grounds which will cover about half a mile offers special facilities to those wishing to advertise while arrangements can also be made for the erection of illuminated advertisements at a reasonable charge.

The Bombay Red Cross Fete is part of the general scheme to have a Red Cross Week in Bombay Presidency and all up-country districts are now organizing similar entertainments.

The attractive circular recently issued, notifying the objects of the Red Cross Week, contained an appeal from her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd for Funds and it may not be out of place here again to emphasize the fact that these Funds are required for Civil needs particularly for hospitals and that the Red Cross makes no distinction between caste—race—or creed. Money is urgently required and it is hoped that those who have not already done so will give their help to the movement by contributing in one of the several ways set out in the circular referred to above. Should anyone not have received a copy of this circular, we shall be glad to forward one immediately.

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HORN BULBB with UNIVERSAL FITTING.

(CANNOT SPLIT)

The bulb is made in England by a patented process, is entirely *without* seams or any joint, and therefore *cannot split* It may be relied on to outwear many times the ordinary bulb. The rubber is of excellent quality and very resilient.

The taper Split Ring and Collar allow any fitting, old or new, to be fitted to the bulb, and ensure a perfect air-tight joint. They can be fitted in less than a minute and require no solution or other adhesive material. The bulbs may be kept in stock or used for a long time without deterioration.

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Nett prices:
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Rs. 2-14, each in dozen lots
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The best foundation for suet puddings is:—
1½ ozs. "Raisley."
8 ozs. Flour, 4 ozs. suet.
4 ozs. Sugar, Milk to mix.

Suet puddings are best when steamed, not boiled.

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The SURE raising powder

Formerly known as 'Paisley Flour'

is specially packed in damp-proof tins which preserve its wonderful raising properties.

SHIRTS GLAZED
at Two Annas each.

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Wear cheap, durable and national dress for Shudh Khaddar, wholesale and retail, terms moderate, from Rs. 10 in advance.
P.C.—Orders shall be attend to.
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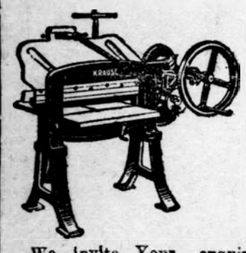
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Virag District.



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SCAVENGERS' BUDGETS.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The difference under food is nearly Rs. 18 (38-8-0 vs. 20-10-0). In my last letter I accounted for Rs. 11, i.e., Rs. 9-6-0 under cereals, and Rs. 1-11-0 under milk. Fish and vegetables remain.

For fish Mr. Shirras allows 1-4-0 against my 5-0-0. Mr. Shirras' 1-4-0 is the arithmetical average of the investigators' returns. But there is no entry against fish in over 50 per cent. of the returns. It is unlikely that the scavengers eat no fish while they all eat meat. Mr. Shirras gets over the difficulty by saying that "the scavengers take fish, meat and vegetables on alternate days." There is no warrant for such a statement in the returns of the investigators. Mr. Jack's investigators in Faridpur found that the worker caught most of the fish he consumed and bought very little, and that little in a cheap market. Mr. Jack writes:—"What has already been written will show that throughout the district fish is consumed by all classes every day. But the fish is generally caught by the consumer, and so infrequently bought that ruling prices could not be discovered in the markets. This was so great a difficulty in preparing budgets expressed in money that it was thought advisable to eliminate from them all fish caught by the family and to include only such fish as is purchased. It will be understood that this is a very small proportion of the whole supply. . . . As may be imagined, fish is very cheap in all the markets, indeed a half penny will purchase sufficient for a meal for a whole family (five in a family). The sum included in the budget represents approximately the quantity which an average family purchases in a year." (P. 61—2.) . . . Regarding non-cultivators Mr. Jack says:—"In comparison with cultivators a larger proportion of the expenditure is on food: but it is probable that this does not represent greater quantity or better quality. The bulk of the food is bought, but non-cultivators fish as cultivators do, although they probably buy more fish in the year than the cultivator." (P. 70.) He allows for fish 10s. against £8 for rice, i.e. 6 2/3 per cent. I, therefore, submit, that in Bombay, where the scavenger has to buy all the fish that he eats, and in a comparatively much dearer market, it is reasonable to allow 25 per cent. of the cost of rice. As the cost of rice is nearly Rs. 20 in my budget, 25 per cent. means Rs. 5, which I allow against Rs. 1-4-0 of Mr. Shirras. For vegetables I allow Rs. 3 against Mr. Shirras' 1-4-0. I do not think any one can get vegetables for 8 pies. He can get but little for 18 pies a day which I allow. No wonder, Mr. Shirras makes the scavenger eat vegetables only on alternate days. These four items make up Rs. 16-8-0 out of the excess of Rs. 18. Sweetmeats for children 6 annas (mine 8 annas—Shirras' 2 annas), and spices and condiment 12 annas (mine 1-8-0, Shirras' 0-12-0). Total Rs. 17-10-0.

Firewood.—I allow Rs. 6 for 4 head-loads against Mr. Shirras' Rs. 2-4-0 for 4 maunds. Mr. Shirras himself confesses that "a head-load or 3½ maunds of firewood lasts about 15 days. Therefore 2 head-loads will last for one month. Two head-loads will cost Rs. 3-8-0. Upon this computation he should allow Rs. 3-8-0 and not Rs. 2-4-0. But he will not, because he is told that "the scavengers often purchase firewood chips which cost less. They also pick up firewood." Chips may cost less, but gives out less heat as well. I do not know where firewood could be picked up in Bombay. Mr. Shirras once thought that they picked up food as well; but he has dropped the idea from his second communication. It did not look very credible to the Corporation that their servants should get food partly by begging. But this notion of begging seems to have a stronghold upon Government servants. Even Mr. Jack says:—"In practice there is no such thing as starvation for a cultivator in the Bengal Delta, because if a man does not earn enough to buy his food, he can always beg it. The agricultural peasant is very generous and will always give the poor a full meal." (P. 66.) I am told 4 head-loads are required.

The next item is the blanket. I allow 2 blankets. Mr. Shirras allows only one Ghongdi. How a man, a woman and 2 children can get into one Ghongdi, Mr. Shirras alone knows. Manifestly a minimum of two is indispensable. My price is Rs. 16 for two against Mr. Shirras' Rs. 5 for one. Mr. Shirras makes his one Ghongdi last 24 months. Mine lasts for 12 months only. The difference works out at Rs. 1-2-0 per month. I have thus roughly accounted for Rs. 23-5-0.

My total on food of Rs. 38-8-0 receives remarkable support from Mr. Shirras' domestic budgets for single men.

There were 17 budgets for single men. Their families were up-country. These men boarded into *Kanawalis*. Their boarding charges were from Rs. 9 to 10. The *Kanawalis* no doubt make some profit, but the profit is derived from several boarders, and inferior quality of food is supplied. Boarders have to supplement their food by refreshments outside. This varies from 2 to 3. The typical budget cost is Rs. 11-8-0 according to Mr. Shirras himself. As these men remit very little to their families' maintenance, they spend on food what the family would spend per head if it could afford it. This can be computed by multiplying the single man's expenditure by the co-efficient of 3½ for the family. This gives us Rs. 40 against mine of Rs. 38-8-0.

Mr. Shirras has furnished a comparative statement of emoluments of Municipal scavengers and Government peons in 1914 and 1922. In order to be able to see whether the wages were adequate in 1914 it is necessary to ascertain what they were when Government closed the mints and fixed the exchange at 1s. 4d. per rupee, for prices have been continuously rising since then. From 1914 it rose more rapidly owing to the war conditions. However taking Mr. Shirras' figures I find that the Municipal scavenger got an increase of 84 per cent., whereas the Government peon of the 2nd grade got an increase of 124 per cent. I shall not be surprised if Government uses Mr. Shirras' fanciful index of the cost of living and typical budgets to reduce the wages of the peons when Lord Incheape arrives. I trust, however, that the Corporation will give the higher percentage for the scavengers which the Government peons enjoy. In 1914, both of them drew Rs. 12-8-0 a month. The scavenger now gets Rs. 23, whereas the peon (2nd grade) now gets Rs. 28-0-0. The percentage of increase is 84 and 124 respectively. Municipal scavenger, however, used to get his pay for 8 annas. If the economic rent of Rs. 2-8-0 be added, as Mr. Shirras suggests, then the scavengers' income in 1914 would have been Rs. 15, and his present income would be Rs. 25-8. The increase would then be 70 per cent. and not 84 per cent. against the peons' 124 per cent. If the scavenger got the same measure of increment as Government 2nd grade peon got, then the scavengers would be entitled to an addition of 54 per cent. over their present wages on Mr. Shirras' own facts and figures except the Index of Living. I have not said a word against the Investigators, or their work or the typical budgets built thereon. I shall reserve my comments on these points for my next letter.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, July 12.

COW-PROTECTION MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Sunday night, a big Hindu meeting was held at Madhav Baug, to pass a resolution of thanks to the Central Provinces Government and to protest against the existing circumstances in some of the other provinces where cow-killing is still prevailing. Mr. Haridas Valjee, the organiser, first addressed the meeting strongly condemning the existing Municipal Rules with regard to the killing of cattle. Thereafter Messrs. Gurjar and others of the Cow-Protection Society spoke passing and supporting the resolution of thanks to the Central Provinces Government. Mr. W. T. Halai explained his proposition now before the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and strongly condemned the attitude of certain journals which supported the contention that the cow must be killed. Mr. Jhabvala then addressed the meeting substantiating the Parsi view-point on the question. The Parsis considered the cow as their mother and every one of them held her in deep reverence. The community would support the resolution of cow-protection. The Humanitarian League, said Mr. Jhabvala, has been able to rouse a keen public opinion on the question of annual life and had during its brief existence done by all means in its power to bring the doctrine of non-distruction within the purview of State law. Regarding the Mahomedan attitude on the question he alluded to the support given by men like M. Mahomed Ali: now inprison to the question of cow-protection. After explaining the economic utility of the cow Mr. Jhabvala took his seat. The prodent, a Jain Muni, made his own concluding remarks exhorting the people to work up the cause of cattle preservation. Mr. Lallubhai Jhaveri of the Humanitarian League thanked the President and the meeting terminated at a late hour at night.

A Bombay Government Press Note states:—

The Governor in Council is pleased to announce that in view of the assurances which he has received of the Government of India's intentions to provide for the Government of Bombay's requirements this year in respect of development and other purposes, the Government of Bombay do not propose to issue any loan in Bombay this year.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of Sir Lawless Hepper Kt., resigned.

FLUSH KIDNEYS TO-DAY FEEL 100% BETTER TO-MORROW

Medical authority says Kidney Pains, Backache, etc., simply have to go when you wash out the acids and impurities which form their direct and only cause. Advises drinking alkaline medicinal water. Easily prepared at home.

What would you think of anyone who expected to get pure water from a filter fouled with impurities? What would you think if he expected a fire to burn in a stove with a chimney choked by soot and grate clogged with ashes, or if he expected a petrol motor to run properly when full of carbon deposits? Yet, how often people pay no attention whatever to clogged and congested kidneys or other bodily organs of filtration and elimination, and then wonder why these do not work efficiently, why the health is bad, the nerves weak, vitality very low, blood pressure too high, and various aches or pains, skin disorders and other indisputable evidences of impure blood commence to appear.

Typical specimen of uric acid crystals, highly magnified. No wonder they hurt.

Just as a clogged filter cannot purify water, clogged kidneys cannot purify blood, and impure blood is the direct and primary cause of practically all organic diseases and weaknesses.

If you doubt this, just try clearing the impurities out by drinking strongly alkaline medicinal mineral water to-day. You will feel so much better to-morrow that there can be no possible chance of doubt as to what did it. But the water "must be strongly alkaline." No other kind will answer, because many of the worst impurities and body poisons are of an acidulous nature and only strongly-alkaline water can dissolve, neutralise and wash them out. The best way, and in fact the only satisfactory way, to prepare alkaline mineral water at home is to dissolve, in a tumbler of plain water, a level teaspoonful of a refind compound known by the registered name of Alkia Saltrates. Drink this medicinal water two or three times a day. There is no need of visiting any expensive hot alkaline spring. The essential constituent medicinal elements of the waters found there were accurately ascertained by analysis and made known to the medical profession long ago. All are accurately reproduced in the Alkia Saltrates compound.

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Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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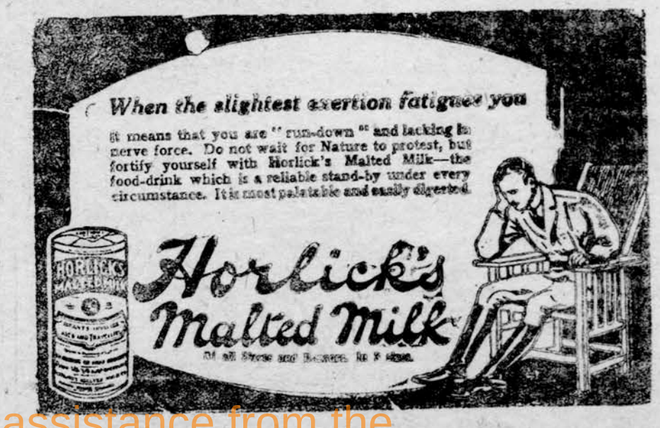
When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested
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who had been to France, Italy, Egypt and America for his medical knowledge. I consulted him, and after examining me he guaranteed a perfect permanent cure within a week. I was under this treatment for a week and was completely cured. Before this treatment, I had consulted many good doctors, but as long as I was taking their medicine, there was some relief, no sooner I left it, then I had the same complaint. Now I am in sound health and enjoying myself.

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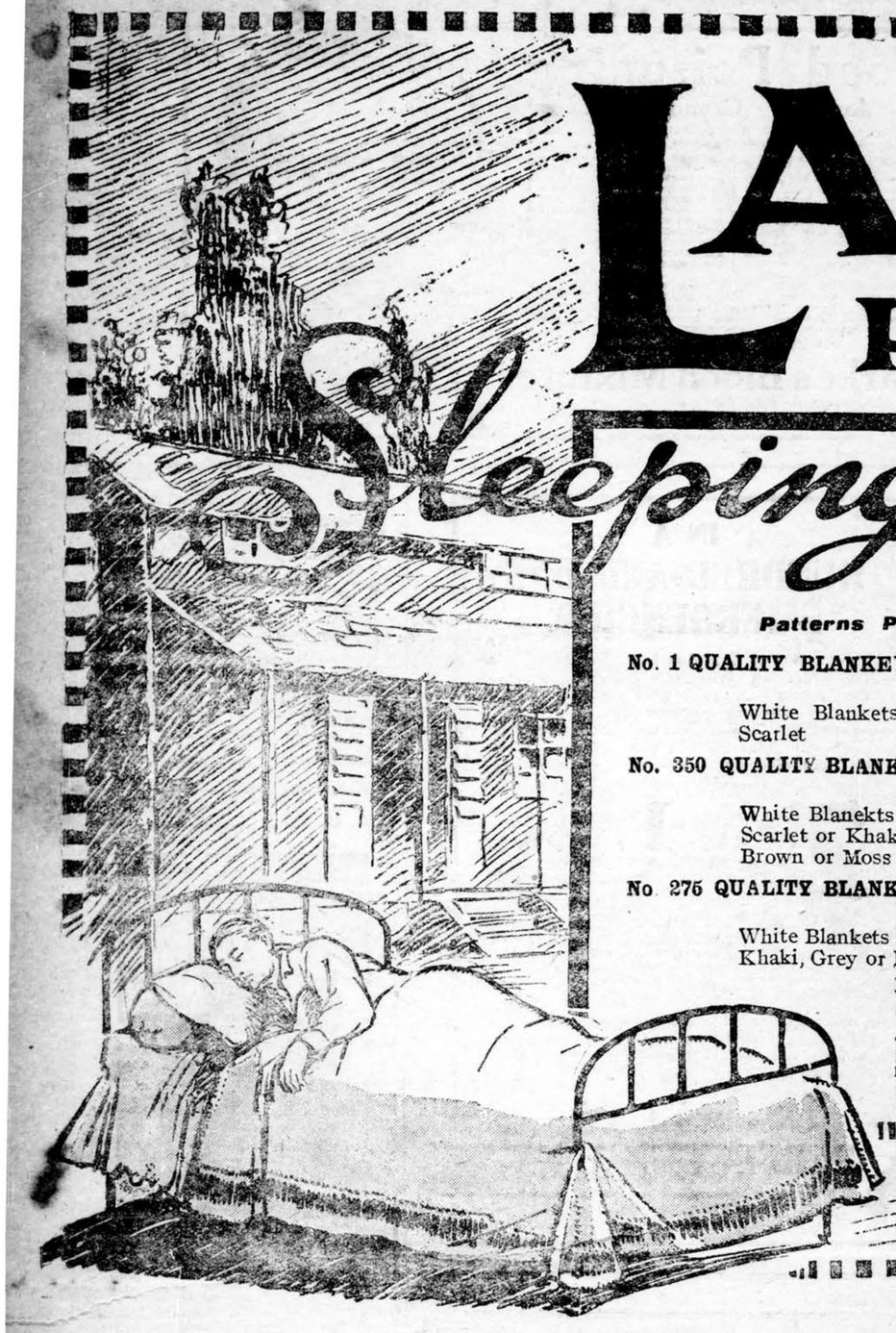

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No. 350 QUALITY BLANKETS—exceptionally good medium weight Blankets at low prices

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Scarlet or Khaki	,,	14/10,	13/11,	12/12,	11/13,	13/4,	12/7,	11/10.
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No. 275 QUALITY BLANKETS,—light weight and Ideal for Summer Bed Coverings.

	Sizes	9′ x 5′,	8½′ x 5′,	8′ x 5′,	7½′ x 5′,	7′ x 5′,	6½′ x 5′,	6′ x 5′.
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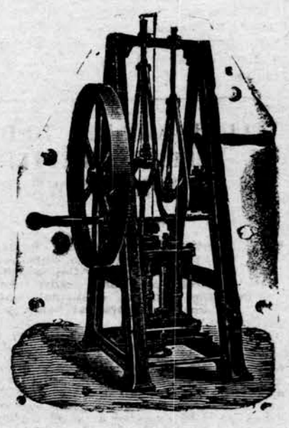

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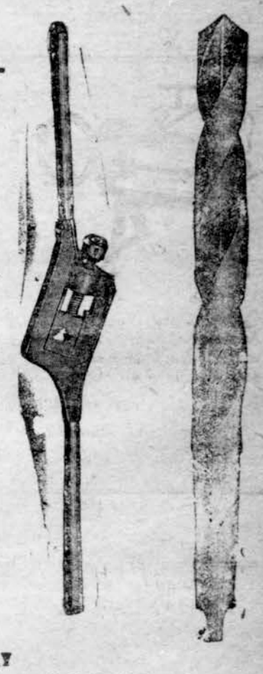

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